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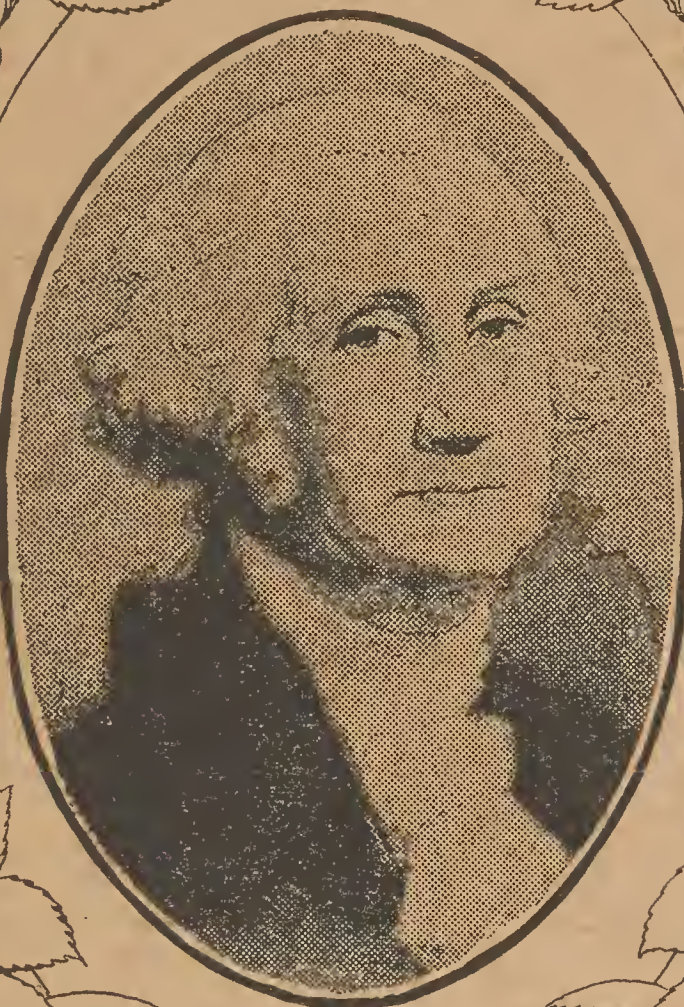
BOSTON, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1902.

NO. 2.

WASHINGTON

By WALTON WILLIAMS

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WHEN regal despots would impose a galling yoke upon our sires,
They fought for right and home as those alone can do whom freedom fires.

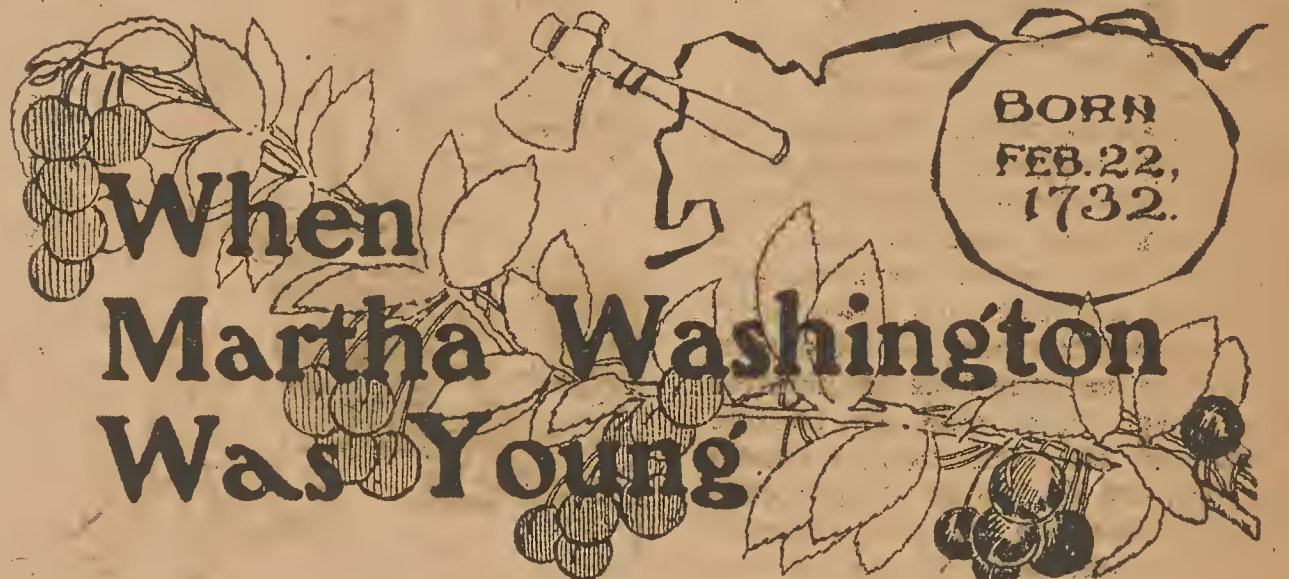
DEEP dyed was many a battlefield with patriot's blood, and hireling bands
Were taught that free men never yield, that sharp are swords borne in their hands.

FROM Lexington to Yorktown, led by Washington, they onward went,
Through changing fortune fought and bled till home the vanquished foe was sent.

GREAT chieftain who our fathers led through scenes of death to freedom's goal,
The world with honor crowns thy head, attests thy nobleness of soul!

HEROIC men have been whose fame was dimmed by cruelty or crime,
But our pure hero's honored name unstained shall be through future time.

WHILE love of liberty inspires the patriot's heart, or there is one
Who'd emulate our freeborn sires, thy fame is sure, great Washington!



When Martha Washington Was Young

BY MINERVA SPENCER HANDY

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WHEN this little daughter, Martha, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dandridge, way down in Virginia, in the year 1730, her eyes looked upon a very different world from that the twentieth century baby gazes at. She no doubt had beautifully hand embroidered gowns and underclothing, for the mothers of that time were very much better needlewomen than we are, but they were all fashioned of linen or dimity, cold and clammy. Even the little undergarments were of the same material, for woolen or flannel held no place in the dressing of infants or children. All the warmth required seemed to be in a tiny embroidered shawl pinned around the shoulders. All gowns were neckless and sleeveless, and when we remember how imperfectly the houses were heated we wonder if Martha was not often dosed with medicine when she cried when all she wanted was to have a few more comfortable clothes. Her mother and father no doubt had plenty of furs and velvets, for they were of the aristocratic class and had all their best clothing direct from England. They, however, thought the little ones either did not feel the cold or else should early learn the lesson of self control and cheerful endurance of what could not be helped. Be that as it may, I am sure Martha and all the other colonial babies must have suffered with the cold. Icy blasts blew down the great chimneys, and the rooms could not be warmed three feet from where the great logs were blazing. The bedrooms were not heated at all, and the only hope that the babies slept warmly at all lies in the long handled warming pan which a black boy or girl nightly thrust between the clammy linen sheets. These, filled with live coals from the kitchen fire, must have proved very grateful to the baby of long ago.

When the babies had laid aside their first clothes, they were dressed exactly like their parents. A costume worn by a little tot two and a half years old is described as follows: "Of yellow brocaded satin over a petticoat of crimson velvet." It touched the floor in front and trailed behind just

as did her mother's, and I do not believe that little girl had half as much pleasure in this state costume as girls of today do in their simple suits, free to run and jump or to do anything a healthy body prompts them to.

The chief aim in every girl's life was to be erect. To attain this young girls were simply tortured. Martha Washington, or, more correctly, Martha Dandridge, no doubt sat for hours in stocks or strapped to backboards. Stays and stiffened coats were made even more unbending by metal or wood busks. These latter were handsomely carved and elaborately decorated and were considered an elegant and appropriate gift to a little girl. These instruments did give the erect carriage the girls desired, but I do not believe they could skate or bicycle with much comfort.

Boys were dressed exactly like their fathers, in doublets, leather knee breeches, fancy waistcoats, leather belts and knit caps. They had an outer cloak called a mandillon, which was lined usually with a bright colored cloth and was very picturesque.

The most blameworthy custom in the



MARTHA SAT FOR HOURS IN STOCKS OR STRAPPED TO BACKBOARDS.

dress of the boys was the universal wearing of wigs. These were expensive, costing £7 or £8 apiece (\$35 or \$40), and all boys over seven years of age wore them. After wigs went out of fashion hair was worn powdered, and, although it was becoming, we should be glad we do not wear our hair so, as the powder dusted off, ruining the clothes, even when the hair was oiled and pomatumed to overcome the difficulty.

With the exception of the state garments, imported by the very rich, all the wool and cotton used in the households were woven and spun by the mothers and daughters. Martha Washington not only wore homemade and home spun clothes, but helped to



weave and make them. Nothing was wasted. Old scraps and pieces of worn garments were raveled, dyed and woven into cushions or chair covers. New gowns were few and far between, and, being fashioned with such great labor, I am sure Martha and all little girls who lived in her time took the greatest care of them. Even when she became the wife of the rich Colonel Custis and afterward of the great and good George Washington she was industrious, economical and simple in her tastes. We are told by one historian that, "although court etiquette prevailed in their public life, their home life was very unostentatious. All the clothes worn by the general and herself were made in the house. Two of Martha Washington's best gowns were of cotton striped with silk, woven from the ravelings of brown silk stockings and old crimson chair covers."

No high chairs, or in fact any chairs at all, were provided for the little folks when Martha Washington was young. Even at the table children stood respectfully behind their elders' chairs, taking what food was offered them. In the better families they stood at a side table with trencher in hand, bringing their food from the great table. They were never allowed to speak except to answer a question, and then with the greatest respect and courtesy. They ate very much simpler food than you do, for there were no railroads to bring them dainties from all parts of the world. They ate in silence and as fast as possible, regardless of digestion, being expected to be "moderately satisfied" and to leave the room as soon as possible.

There were no kindergartens for the children of that time. Learning was a hard, uninteresting process, but the children were soon put at it and could read and write very creditably by the time they were five years old and were able to answer correctly every question in the Westminster Catechism. Boys read Latin and Greek by the time our children are just beginning to master the alphabet. Girls had little need of such accomplishments, but their simpler school lessons were increased by a thorough knowledge of hatching and carding, spinning and reeling, weaving and bleaching, cooking, candle and cheese making, knitting, embroidering and needlework of every description. Satan got few recruits from the ranks of the idle. Almost all waking time was filled with some useful occupation.

Children had few if any toys. The crudest of dolls comforted Martha when things had gone wrong with her. She may have had some dolls' furniture cut out by jackknife, but I am sure she would have thought she was in fairyland could she have peeped into a modern nursery, filled with its almost living playthings.

Despite all these drawbacks (from

our point of view) Martha Washington grew into a beautiful, loving girl and brought to George Washington domestic arts and home learned accomplishments which did more to make him happy than those we deem essential in our time. Mount Vernon, that ideal home of the southern gentleman of the eighteenth century, bears witness to her skill as a housewife. The "mother and daughter power" of the colonists gave a race of home bred, home loving, home honoring women. Although much in their lives seems odd and hard to us born amid the ease and luxury of the



CHILDREN STOOD, RESPECTFULLY BEHIND THEIR ELDERS' CHAIRS.

nineteenth and twentieth centuries, we may learn many precious lessons from Martha Washington and those other noble women who lived when she did. Instead of condemning that which is different from our way of doing, let us reflect upon the industry, simplicity, system, orderliness and piety of those at whose primitive ways young people are inclined to sneer. It is also well to remember what clever Oliver Wendell Holmes meant when he wrote:

Little of all we value here
Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year
Without both looking and feeling queer.



NUTS and CIDER

A Story of General Washington

By Aaron Mason.

[Copyright, 1902, by Aaron Mason.]

IT was a little farmhouse on a hill, an ordinary farmhouse. There was just an ordinary well some ten yards from the door. An ordinary cow was grazing in the field near by. An ordinary walnut tree grew a little way from the well, and an ordinary small bird was pruning his feathers sitting on a line stretched from a nail in the lintel of the door to a spike driven into the trunk of the walnut tree. There was nothing unordinary in the whole scene, not even in the three men, one seated on a block near the gate to the barn and the other two leaning with folded arms against the lintels. Even the muskets beside them were ordinary, for at that time it was not uncommon for three men met together to be well armed.

Inside the house the scenes were just as common. The furniture in the front room was oaken, heavy and colonial. These were colonial days. The windows were small. The panes in them very small. There was a dish of walnuts in the middle of the

table. A pitcher of hard cider and two tumblers stood beside it. The tumblers were of English cut glass, a little more extraordinary in a farmhouse in New Jersey now than then, perhaps. But certainly the distinguished air that this little glittering luxury gave to the room was not borne out by the dress and general appearance of the men there. Like those outside, one of these was seated at a little table before the western window. The other two stood, leaning against the walls of the low room. If the man seated had stood, he might have appeared a little extraordinary in stature.

"If you do not care to send Woods," said the broader and thicker set of the two men standing, "there is no reason why my aid, Van Houser, should not go. He is a match for any two men in Jersey, a hard rider and very smart at eluding pursuit."

"I can spare Woods very well, Schuyler," replied the other and smaller man, "but I suppose the general, as usual, will take his own choice."

"We must use the best we have," said the man at the table, looking up.

"But how to choose?" queried the man addressed as Schuyler.

"Call them here, Gates," replied the man at the table.

The little man went to the door, and



a moment later the three ordinary men from without joined the three ordinary men within.

"Men," said the man at the table "there are cider and nuts. Help yourselves." With that he turned to the window again and continued assorting and apparently correcting the papers before him.

The three men from without seated themselves. They said no word, but attacked the nuts and cider more as men obeying orders than as if to satisfy



THEY SAID NO WORD.

any desire for meat and drink. The room became quite silent but for the occasional cracking of nuts and the rustling of papers at the windows—so silent, indeed, that the soft flow of the cider into the cut glass tumblers could at intervals be heard. If there was here anything unordinary, it was perhaps a peculiar trick the man at the window had of now and again turning his face toward the interior of the room, as if he would be cognizant of everything there going on, even to the cracking of a nut. At last he rose. He seemed very tall in the low room. At the same time the three men rose from their nuts and cider.

"Van Houser," said the tall man, "General Schuyler will have orders for you in the course of the morning, and you, Woods, report to your chief at 3 o'clock. You can go."

The two men went out, leaving the most ordinary looking of the three behind.

"Miles," said the tall man, "here is a dispatch to Jean Paul Jones, on board Le Bonhomme Richard somewhere off the coast of Maine. It must be delivered posthaste. In case of probable capture destroy it."

"It shall be delivered," said Miles,



and with his hat in his hand he left the room.

"You chose your own man, general," said Gates when the three soldiers were gone.

"Because he was English," said Schuyler, with a smile which belied the implication of his own words.

"My man speaks French," said Gates.

"And mine both Dutch and high German, a very useful accomplishment for a traveler through New Jersey."

The tall man looked at his two colleagues as if not at all interested in their comments, and then, like one speaking his thought aloud, he said:

"I chose because of the nuts and cider."

A faint smile hovered at the corners of Gates' mouth, and over the face of Schuyler came the heavy look of a man who tries to solve an enigma. The tall man continued:

"Van Houser had reached the admiral and delivered the dispatch were the way fair and friendly and horses and money plenty. See the scattered shells, the half wasted kernels. Woods had delivered the message by word of mouth were main strength and courage only necessary. He broke the nuts with his thumb and forefingers. But Miles will reach the admiral. He will husband his resources. His horse, his provender and his money will not fail him. He took few nuts, but he extracted all their kernel, not by strength, but by finesse, and he took but one glass of cider after the others had well drunk."

There was silence for a moment. It was broken by Schuyler.

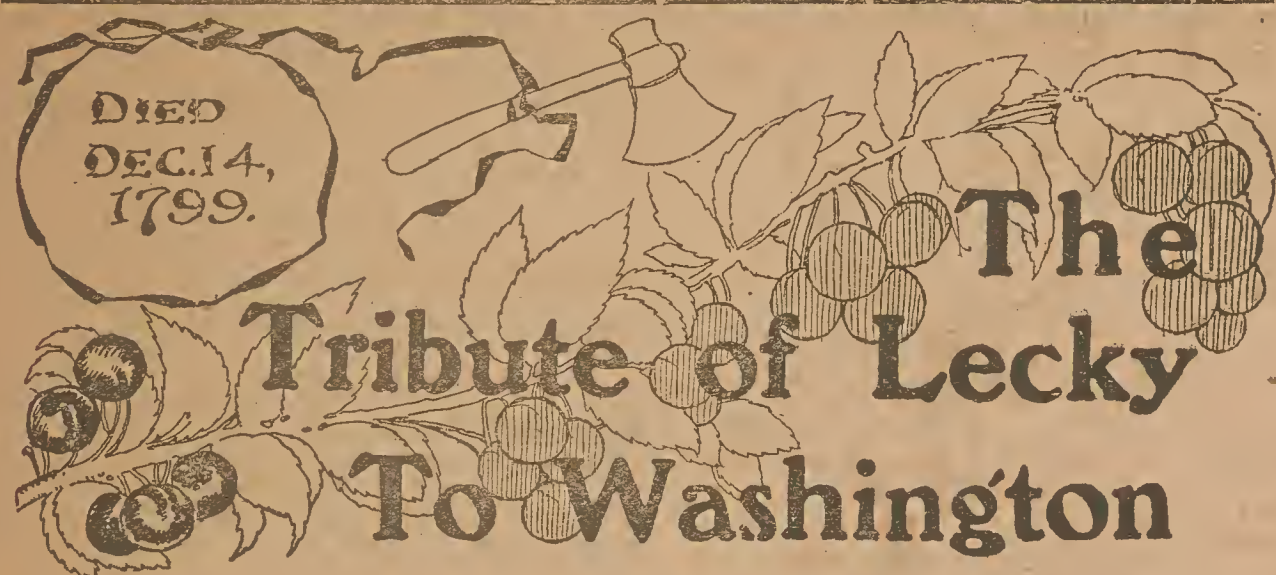
"General Washington," said he, "I take back my mock."

George Washington did not smile or reply. He bent his head and returned to his dispatches.

WASHINGTON IN 1797

Isaac Weld, a contemporary of Washington, wrote as follows of the president at the close of his second term: "His chest is full, and his limbs, though rather slender, well shaped and muscular. His head is small, in which he resembles the make of a number of his countrymen. His eyes are of a light gray color, and in proportion to the length of his face his nose is long. Mr. Stuart, the eminent portrait painter, told me that there were features in his face totally different from what he ever observed in any other human being. The sockets for the eyes, for instance, are larger than he ever met with before and the upper part of the nose broader. All his features, he observed, were indicative of the strongest and most ungovernable passions, and had he been born in the forests it was his opinion that he would have been the fiercest man among the savage tribes."





The Tribute of Lecky To Washington

IN his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" William Edward Hartpole Lecky, M. P., pays the following tribute to George Washington:

To the appointment of Washington [as commander in chief] far more than to any other single circumstance is due the ultimate success of the American Revolution, though in purely intellectual powers Washington was certainly inferior to Franklin and perhaps to two or three others of his colleagues. There is a theory which once received the countenance of some considerable physiologists, though it is now, I believe, completely discarded, that one of the great lines of division among men may be traced to the comparative development of the cerebrum and the cerebellum. To the first organ it was supposed belong those special gifts or powers which make men poets, orators, thinkers, artists, conquerors or wits. To the second belong the superintending, restraining, discerning and directing faculties which enable men to employ their several talents with sanity and wisdom, which maintain the balance and the proportion of intellect and character and make sound judgments and well regulated lives. The theory, however untrue in its physiological aspect, corresponds to a real distinction in human minds and characters, and it was especially in the second order of faculties that Washington excelled. His mind was not quick or remarkably original. His conversation had no brilliancy or wit. He was entirely without the gift of eloquence, and he had very few accomplishments. He knew no language but his own, and except for a rather strong turn for mathematics he had no taste which can be called purely intellectual. There was nothing in him of the meteor or the cataract, nothing that either dazzled or overpowered.

As a soldier the circumstances of his career brought him into the blaze, not only of domestic, but of foreign, criticism, and it was only very gradually that his superiority was fully recognized. Lee, who of all American soldiers had seen most service in the English army, and Conway, who had risen to great repute in the French army, were both accustomed to speak of his military talents with extreme disparagement, but personal jealousy and animosity undoubtedly colored their judgments. De Kalb, who had been trained in the best military schools of the continent, at first pronounced him to be very deficient in the strength, decision and promptitude of a general, and, although he soon learned to form the highest estimate of his military capacity, he continued to lament that an excessive modesty led him too frequently to act upon the opinion of inferior men rather than upon his own most excellent judgment. In the army and the congress more than one rival was opposed to him. He had his full share of disaster; the operations which he conducted, if compared with great European wars, were on a very small scale, and he had the immense advantage of encountering, in most cases, generals of singular incapacity. It may, however, be truly said

of him that his military reputation steadily rose through many successive campaigns, and before the end of the struggle he had outlived all rivalry and almost all envy. He had a thorough knowledge of the technical part of his profession, a good eye for military combinations, an extraordinary gift of military administration.

HOPPERS AND VALENTINES

By A. B. LEWIS.

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HOMER DAWSON and Abigail Jones, the one an old bachelor and the other an old maid, had been engaged for two years when a fatal dispute arose one evening. The matter would not have come up at all had Homer been devoting his time to telling how happy he would be when married or had Abigail been blushing as coyly as became her thirty years, but on this occasion both were remiss in their duties. The dispute arose as to whether a grasshopper could be called a young frog. Abigail contended that it could, as both were jumpers. Homer, however, declared to the contrary, as the grasshopper did not inhabit ponds and sing to the night. What began as a mild dispute ended in Abigail tossing her head angrily and exclaiming:

"If a grasshopper is not a young frog, he is not to blame for it, and any one who says to the contrary can take his hat and go home!"

"And I say that a grasshopper is no more a young frog than I am," replied Homer, "and, by hen, I'll get under my hat and skip!"

With that he left Abigail's house, and pride stepped in to keep them apart, although both were sorry enough and anxious to make up. After eight months had passed and St. Valentine's day arrived both wished that all frogs and grasshoppers had been chucked into the sea. To her great astonishment, Abigail Jones received a valentine. To his great astonishment, Homer Dawson also received one. Both missives were libelous caricatures, and each recipient jumped to the conclusion that the other had sought a mean revenge. Homer was no old back to stand an insult in four colors, and Abigail was no old maid to be pictured as toothless and baldheaded. Each started to call on the other and demand an apology, and as they met half way it was Abigail who shouted at the top of her voice:

"Homer Dawson, you are a contemptible frog eater."

"And you are a human grasshopper!" he shouted.

It was give and take for a few minutes, and then Homer Dawson suddenly said:

"Say, Abbey, the writing on this envelope don't look like your'n after all."

"And I can't say that it is your'n on this."

"Then, Abbey, let's make up."

"On one condition only," she replied.

"And that is?"

"That you admit a grasshopper is a young frog."

"Abigail, my own Abigail, I'll do it!" exclaimed Homer Dawson. "I'll admit that a young grasshopper is not only a frog, but that if his hind legs were a little longer he would make a mighty good kangaroo."

A week later the wedding bells were pealing, and as Homer proudly walked up the aisle of the church with the fair Abigail on his arm he softly whispered to her:

"By hen, Abigail, a young grasshopper is a frog, a toad and a kangaroo to boot, and I kin lick any six footer in America who says he isn't."

and I rejoice in his good fortune. We may go east and take up some of the loved ties of my girlhood, and if so I shall enjoy nothing more than seeing you. Affectionately your friend,

REBECCA DALE.

Mr. Gage and Charlotte listened intently, but were unprepared for Mrs. Gage's enthusiastic "The very thing! Nothing could be better! I shall write her immediately and invite her here while we are away and keep her for a visit afterward. Virginia can study music with Charlotte's teacher, and I am sure nothing could be pleasanter than for her to have a companion near her own age."

That night a letter was speeding its way to Middletown and a few days later caused much pleasant excitement in the plain little parsonage home of Mr. and Mrs. Dale.



CHARLOTTE GAGE had every reason to be the happiest girl in the world. Her home, surrounded with its beautiful grounds, might have been the abode of a princess. Her father and mother idolized their only child and heaped everything upon her that money could buy. Her toys were the most expensive, her personal belongings the best that could be obtained, and out in the stables were two of the tiniest Shetland ponies imaginable. In spite of all these treasures, Charlotte was at times discontented and took little interest in the things most girls of her age delight in, greatly to the distress of her parents.

One evening Mr. Gage told his wife that urgent business called him to London, and, if she wished, he would take her with him.

"What shall we do with Charlotte?" asked Mrs. Gage. "Take her with us?"

"I think not," replied Mr. Gage. "It would tie you down; besides, her school is too important for her to leave just now."

Wondering what pleasant arrangement she might make for her daughter occupied Mrs. Gage most of the night, and on descending to breakfast the following morning no definite plan had been reached. Opening her letters, however, her face lighted up as she read aloud to her husband and Charlotte one she had received from her old friend Rebecca Dale. In girlhood's days these two had been very close, but differences in their positions and interests had separated them somewhat. Rebecca Dale had married a poor young clergyman and gone to live on a small salary in Middletown, while Mrs. Gage had become the wife of the millionaire banker, John Gage. Added to the pleasure of hearing from her friend there was something more, but Mrs. Gage did not communicate this just now to her listeners as she read:

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 15, 1900.

My Dear Frances—How long a time has passed since I have heard from you—almost a year—yet scarcely a day goes by without my mind reverting to some incident of our girlhood! It is hard to realize that my Virginia is fourteen and your Charlotte twelve years old, but "figures will not lie." Mr. Dale is broken down with work in his parish, and his congregation has generously contributed funds sufficient to take him abroad, a long cherished desire of his, and Virginia

"Go, by all means," urged Mr. Dale, and Virginia's dark eyes grew darker and her red cheeks redder as she said:

"Say yes, mother mine. I shall feel like a girl in a book visiting in that splendid house, and to ride and drive all I want. Oh, it seems too good to be true!"

Mrs. Dale's hesitation was unable to stand out against such pleadings, and that very afternoon Virginia dropped a letter of acceptance into the postoffice on her way to school. Preparations went merrily on, and a few weeks later Virginia and Charlotte were lounging in Charlotte's beautiful room before a blazing log fire discussing the subject of valentines. Virginia was enthusiastically wondering if the morrow would bring any to them and could not understand Charlotte's indifference to the matter. The latter roused her interest sufficiently to tell Virginia that over in her portfolio were the ones she got last year and she might look at them if she wanted to. Virginia opened the portfolio and uttered mild shrieks of delight as one after another of the beautiful creations was displayed.

"I never saw such beauties in my life," she declared. "I'd go wild if I got even one, and here you have twenty-four. You don't know what a lucky girl you are, Charlotte Gage."

The following morning the butler came into the breakfast room loaded with the messages young people so enjoy receiving on the 14th of February. Virginia opened her simple offerings with beaming eyes and spent many merry moments with her mother guessing where they came from. Mrs. Dale looked at Charlotte with something akin to pain in her eyes as she noticed that the numerous and really beautiful valentines roused little real appreciation from the girl.

Mrs. Gage had confided to her friend how Charlotte's lack of interest worried her, and Mrs. Dale had decided she would endeavor to find out where the real trouble lay. That afternoon, while walking in the village of Ardsley, they stopped in front of the stationer's store to wait for the coachman. Gazing into the window were two little girls about six years old. The strangers were pale and poorly dressed and gave every evidence of want. They were feasting their eyes



"DID YOU EVER GET A VALENTINE, ROSE?"

upon the array of loveliness behind the glass.

"Oh, my, Rilly, see those valentines! They are the beautifullest things I ever saw!" exclaimed one little girl.

"Deed they are, Rose. Just look at that splendid one with the angels on it and that one with the white pigeons and the lovely flowers."

Then in a lower voice, ill concealing its sadness, the one addressed as Rilly continued: "I'd give a good deal if my brother Willie could see that, but he can't, for the doctor says it will be two weeks before he can go out. The valentines will be all gone then. Besides, Willie is to be a cripple, and I don't see how he can ever walk up this hill on crutches. Did you ever get a valentine, Rose?" the child asked.

"No. I had a Christmas card once that the Sunday school teacher gave me, but it wasn't near so pretty as these."

Rilly then confided in an almost inaudible voice that she heard her father read out of the paper something about Mr. Valentine being a saint. "Now, saints are good people, Rose, and hear your prayers and answer them. Ever since I heard about his being a saint I say him a long prayer every night and then ask him to send a valentine to Willie and, if he had it to spare, one to me. You know, Santa Claus does that way. At our Sunday school they told us to ask for what we wanted, and I said, 'A doll.' Sure enough on Christmas there was the doll on the beautiful tree. It was for me, and no mistake, for pinned on its dress was my name, Esmeralda Mickey. I thought St. Valentine would do the same thing, for he is a kind of relation of Santa Claus, but I am afraid I have made a mistake. I have been to the postoffice three times already, and the last time the man looked cross at me and hollered that I must not bother him any more with silly questions."

Tears gathered in the already sad eyes and began to drop down on the blue little hands.

After the little waifs had left the big window Charlotte turned a flushed and pained face toward Mrs. Dale and said:

"It seems all wrong that child never had a valentine in her life while I've had bushels of them. I never before knew that all children did not have things like I had. Mrs. Dale, I want to buy those little girls some valentines. May I? You know I have my own allowance, and mamma lets me spend it as I like."

Mrs. Dale smiled approvingly, and soon they were in the store purchasing the very valentine Rilly had admired, with the Cupids and flowers, and two others besides, with fancy envelopes to inclose them. Mrs. Dale inquired if the stationer knew anything about the children, and he replied:

"The taller girl is Jim Mickey's. He has a boy, too, who was run over by

A VALENTINE FROM THOMAS

BY JOE LINCOLN

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'Tis Valentine night and the snow is milk white
And there isn't a cloud in the sky.
And my voice is in tune, and the jolly full moon
Is as yellow and round as your eye.
And here in the hard, cold and cruel back yard
Your Thomas sits caroling now;
Oh, pray be my valentine! Do be my valentine!
Maria! Maria! Me-ow!



You are tender and nice as a meadow of mice:
You are sweeter than oceans of cream:
My heart is a-quiver like luscious raw liver.
Whene'er of your beauty I dream:
Your charming cold nose, and your lovely hooked toes,
Your fur of magnificent hue!
Oh, say you're my valentine! Swear you're my valentine!
Maria! Maria! Me-ew!

That ugly old cat from O'Hoolihan's flat
Is sitting close by on a shed.
He is raging at me, for he's jealous, you see,
And is longing to woo you instead.
He is bursting with spite and he dares me to fight;
But wait till this carol is through.
Then watch me, my dear, as I chew off his ear—
Maria! Maria! Me-ew!



"The world," so they say, "loves a lover," but nav—
I fear that is false as can be:
For Smith, from the height of the second back flight,
Has just thrown his slippers at me.
They're a ponderous pair, but 'tis little I care,
My darling, for bootjack or shoe:
Your love's what I crave, and all danger I'll brave.
Maria! Maria! Me-ew!



Old Mrs. McGann has just tossed out a can
Of water red hot from the tap.
And what has been said by that cat on the shed
Is something that calls for a scrap.
I am wrathful and wet, so excuse me, my pet.
I must lick that O'Hoolihan now;
But still be my valentine, ever my valentine—
Fast! Biff! Take that, will yer! Me-ow!



"HERE'S ONE FOR YOU."

the trolley the other day and lost his leg. The other girl I do not know, but the postmaster can tell you. He knows everybody in the town."

Entering the postoffice, while Mrs. Dale addressed the missives Charlotte found that Rose's other name was McNally. The postmaster confided to her that the children nearly wore him out on Valentine's day asking if there was anything for them.

"They never got a letter in their

lives, and why any one should send them a valentine is more than I can tell."

"Do you mean there are other children who never had a valentine in their lives?" queried Charlotte, in a horrified voice.

"Well, I should say so! About fifty youngsters have been here every mail asking for a valentine. Of course, I have to tell them 'no,' and I am afraid sometimes it is a little impatient."

The coachman driving up at this moment, Mrs. Dale and the girls were soon speeding homeward. Mrs. Dale thought the incident of the valentines had been forgotten and was surprised when Charlotte said:

"Mrs. Dale, the valentines I got last year are all as fresh and clean as when they came. I should like to drive back to the village and send them to those other children who have been so disappointed all day."

Mrs. Dale agreed that it would be a happy surprise for them, and, bidding John wait, the carriage was soon again rolling toward the village. "Drive fast, John, please. I want to get these into the office before the last mail." John whipped up the horses, Charlotte paid a hasty visit to the stationer's for more fancy envelopes and then to the post-office to take the postmaster into her

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T. L. Elder, B-Princeton Pl., Pittsburg, Pa.

ONLY A FEW LEFT.

WHAT? MY PACKET "D."

11 different unused CUBA-CAT., 50c. for only 20c., POST FREE. **SMALL DEALERS.** The above packet is a great seller. Have sold many the last 6 weeks. Look at special price.

IS IT A BARGAIN? 11 var. Cuba, unused, cat. 50c a set, 6 sets for only 75c.

And say, I only have a few left of packet No. A (containing 25 dif. stamps, 2 exposition stps., 1 stamp button, and 200 Omega Hinges, only 8 Cents, Post Free.

I also will sell a few at wholesale.

Packet "A," contents as above, 6 sets, 30c. 1,000 Faultless hinges, 7c., post free.

3,000 Faultless hinges, 7c. 20c, post free.

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FREE. A present with every order over 25c 150 stamps from all over the world 10c 1000 of the best hinges in the market 6c 200 good postmarks 10c. Nice coins from all over the world 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, and 75c each, postage and registration extra.

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FREE, to Cubans unused to every applicant for our app. sheets at 50 p. c. Refs. 100 va. stamps 6c. 200 va. 20c. 300 va. 40c. North Shore Stp. Co., Dep. B, Beverly, Mass.

A FEW VALENTINE STORIES

BY MARTHA LOVE

COPYRIGHT, 1902, BY HAMILTON MUSHK

confidence. That gentleman always treated Charlotte with great politeness. He listened to her plan, while something like a tear glistened behind his big rimmed spectacles, and said:

"Yes, indeed, miss, I will be glad to help you. Whenever any of these children inquire if there is anything for them I'll ask, 'What name?' When they tell me, I'll go behind the window and write that name on one of your valentines and hand it out. Won't they be pleased! They'll think for sure that Valentine is a saint or some kind of a heavenly body."

While the postmaster was talking in came Esmeralda Mickey and her faithful little friend. Past experience caused her timid voice to sink into a plaint as she inquired for the fourth time that day if there was anything for her!

The postmaster's cheery, "Here's one for you, one for Master Willie Mickey and one for Rose McNally too. That's your name, isn't it, Rose?" Rose's surprise was even greater than Rilly's, who had been encouraging faith and hope for many days, and the children left the office hugging their precious valentines close, with faces transformed with joy.

Charlotte's plan worked beautifully. Before nightfall every eager inquirer for a letter had received a valentine, and the very uncertainty as to where it had come from made it all the more appreciated and cherished.

Charlotte from this time was a changed girl. Mrs. Dale noticed it and one day suggested they hunt up the Mickey family and see if they could do anything to help them. Then, for the first time, Charlotte became awake to the needs of poor people. Her sympathy showed itself in gifts of toys, clothes and food until she was regarded in the tenement which the Mickeys called home as a fairy princess. When Willie had recovered from his accident enough to go out, he was taken to drive in the carriage and later behind the ponies.

When Mrs. Gage returned, she clasped Charlotte in her arms and, kissing her, said: "My darling, I never saw you look so well and happy in my life. Mrs. Dale and Virginia must be witches."

"Not at all, Frances," answered Mrs. Dale. "No witches or fairies have been around her except perhaps one, although he was neither. In fact, I've heard he was a saint—St. Valentine."

A Little Artist.

My little pictures when I paint
Don't seem to look like this.
There's many things I notice here
In mine I always miss.

I get my grass so very green,
My skies so bluey blue.
I wonder where the trouble is?
How I do wish I knew!

Perhaps my tones are not correct;
My 'spective may be wrong.
It might be 'cause my drawing's weak,
My color scheme too strong.

I'll ask my sister when she comes
And do a sketch to show
That I don't get the something in
Which is the thing, you know.

OH, the romance of old time valentines, the tragedy and comedy of them, the matches that were made and marred by them, the friendships that were sundered, the hidden love that was told, the hidden spite that was gratified, in the days when the custom of sending valentines was young and meant something!

Today it is the middle aged, even the old, those bappy souls among them in whom romance yet lives young and tender and green, that realize now, alas, only in remembrance, the pristine glories of St. Valentine's reign.

There is Miss Pine, born in 1845, but perhaps you don't know her. Miss Pine was a schoolteacher at the time of the civil war. She is a schoolteacher still and the salt of the earth. At the outbreak of the war, back in 1861, she was sixteen, with brilliant black eyes and cheeks almost too round and red for perfect beauty.

They have had plenty of time to grow white and thin and refined looking since then.

Young as she was Dora Pine was engaged to Harry Willing, and Harry Willing went out with that first call, April, 1861, when striplings and bearded men enlisted, and every one of them thought the war would be ended in three months and he would be home again. Harry Willing was transferred to the gunboat service and worked his way down gulfward with the Mississippi fleet. Dora heard from him frequently at first. In 1862 he sent her a valentine from near Memphis. It told her with all the openness of a boy who is not afraid his letters may be used against him in a breach of promise suit that he loved her, that in this and all the other worlds he was hers and hers only.

That precious valentine reached Dora in March, and it was the last word for good or ill she ever had from Harry Willing. He was never heard of again. He was never even reported missing. Whether he was captured and died in prison, whether he was drowned off the gunboat in the darkness or whether any of half a dozen possible fates happened to the handsome, daring youth no mortal knows to this day. Inquiry the most persistent failed absolutely. Only Miss Pine knows surely that he never was a traitor or a coward, that he never was false to her.

Forty years have gone since Valentine's day, '62, yet each 14th of February in the evening after her school lessons are prepared Miss Pine shuts out all the world, turns up the lamp a little brighter, unlocks a writing desk and takes from it a yellow, creased, ragged paper, the only valentine she ever received in her life. Miss Pine is thin and gray now. She wears her hair in prim little old maid curls, tucked back with a comb above each ear. Her nose is long and straight, her hands are wrinkled, but her face is tender and glorified as she spreads that old valentine before her upon the table and cons it o'er and o'er, though every letter in it is printed upon her

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- 2 Anjouan
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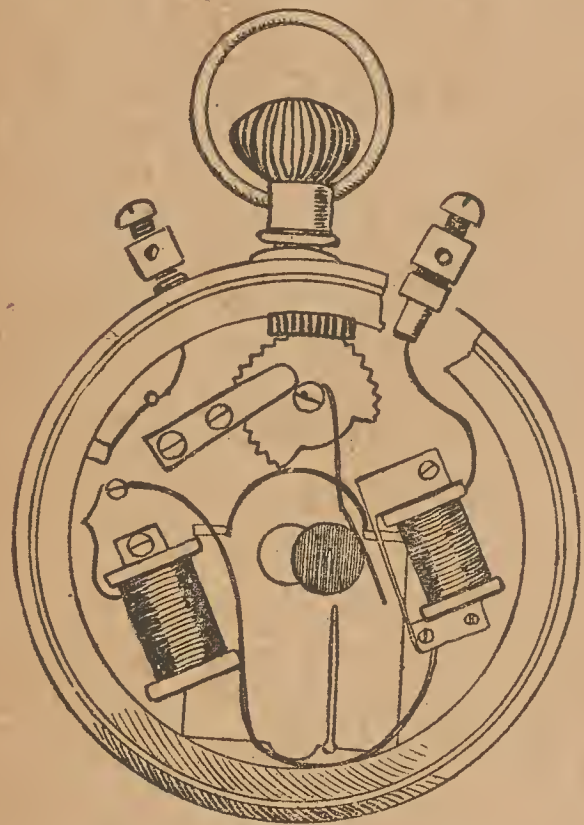
“ 1895 “45

brain cells. Her eyes bend over it an
(Continued on Page 11)

ELECTRICITY

Electricians will appreciate the merits of a small instrument whose use is to measure electric currents and test their strength. This is especially desirable in bell wiring or fitting up electric gas lighters, as it shows quickly whether the current is working properly and is sufficiently strong to ring the bell or ignite the gas.

The device is shaped like a watch and may be carried in the vest pocket when not in use. The mechanism is simple and easily put in operation by the tester. A circuit is formed from



POCKET BATTERY GAUGE.

the wire it is desired to test through the gauge by cutting the wire and inserting the ends in the binding posts.

Inside the case are an electro magnet and a resistance coil, and in conjunction with the two is a spring which is attached at one end to a gear wheel between the two posts. As soon as the circuit is closed the magnet begins to attract the spring, and to show the strength of the current the tester turns the winding stem to revolve the wheel and pull the spring loose. As the wheel revolves it moves an indicating hand on the dial outside, and the position of the hand at the instant the spring breaks loose from the magnet will indicate the power of the current.

While this instrument is particularly adapted to battery work, obviously it may be applied to the measurement of any source of electrical energy which will give current strength within its capacity. C. R. Underhill of Montclair, N. J., is the inventor.

New Telegraphic Wonder.

M. Menadier, principal of the Polytechnic school, has communicated to the Academie des Sciences the result of some highly important discoveries in telegraphic communication. In the course of his experiments M. Menadier, by the use of what he calls the undulating currents, has found means of transmitting on a single wire a large number of simultaneous telegrams.

The system was put to a practical test between Paris and Bordeaux and met with complete success. By using the diapason of M. Menadier twelve operators during several hours sent messages simultaneously on a single wire, and at the same time and without the operators being aware of it private telegrams and service messages were transmitted by the ordinary continuous currents on the same wire.

These experiments have shown that at one time on the same wire as many as twenty-five simultaneous electric movements may cross one another without confusion, and the immense

value of this discovery will be realized when it is stated that it enables a dozen operators, all using the same wire, to exchange 1,300 telegrams of twenty words each, or a total of 26,000 words, in one hour.

This marvelous invention when put into practice should prove a boon to both newspaper proprietors and postal authorities.

Hydrogen a Nonconductor.

Professor Trowbridge of Harvard university has been making researches which lead him to the conclusion that pure hydrogen is a nonconductor of electricity. An electric discharge cannot penetrate an atmosphere of pure hydrogen nor, in fact, any gas. In ordinary cases the spark is transmitted by the ions, resulting from the decomposition of water. Schumann has shown that pure hydrogen at atmospheric pressure transmits ultra violet rays as freely as the most perfect vacuum. Hence this gas, by Maxwell's theory, must be a nonconductor. Professor Dewar has also shown experimentally that liquid hydrogen is a nonconductor.



According to Mr. Coath, a railway contractor now engaged in important construction work in Burma, custom alone has dictated the position of the flange on car wheels.

Some experiments recently made by him go to show that there are several advantages in using wheels with the flanges on the outside of the rails instead of on the inside, as is now the rule. He found, for instance, that a pair of wheels having outside flanges would pass round a curve of twenty feet radius without derailment or locking, while quite similar wheels with the flanges on the inside will jam, or if the speed is too great at the moment of entering the curve will leave the track. A car having both axles pivoted at the center would pass round these curves easily when the flanges are outside the rails, while it left the track when they were on the inside.

Our Coal Producing Lungs.

The volume of carbonic acid exhaled by a healthy person in twenty-four hours is about 15,000 cubic inches, containing about six ounces of solid carbon. Taking the population of the world at 1,000,000,000, this means that the human race breathes out every year 61,000,000 tons of solid carbon, a quantity of coal twice as great as the total annual export from Great Britain.

Venezuelan Pearls.

When the Spanish discovered Venezuela, they found the natives wearing pearls for ornament, and the fishery is still flourishing today. More than 400 boats are employed in the work, each one paying about \$3 per year to the government. The pearls are of fine quality, usually white or yellow and rarely black. Only recently a white pearl valued at \$2,000 was found.

Fish Bites in Submarine Cables.

Interference with submarine cable service due to fish bites occurs from time to time in shallow water, but lines in deep water have not hitherto suffered from this cause. An English telegraph company, however, now reports that in repairing a fault in one of their cables at a depth of 330 fathoms the section removed was found to contain a tooth firmly fixed in the core of the cable, although the core was protected by the usual sheathing of thick iron wires and insulating material. An examination of the tooth showed it to be from some species of shark.

A LITTLE LADDIE and HIS FARM

By LUCY D. BAILY.



There once was a dear little laddie whom you never have heard of before;
A very contented wee laddie, whose farm was the sitting room floor.
His fences of wood were embellished with primitive literature,
And he moved them with every new notion a dozen times daily, I'm sure.
He drove his white hickory nut sheep to and fro from meadow to field,
And they thrive, though the herbage they found there was such as a carpet
can yield.

The farm operations were managed by hickory nut soldiers of brown,
And good Zollicoffer commanded the forces that marched up and down.

—Youth's Companion.

A SHINING EYE BEHIND THE PALINGS



Said Nibbles to Nipcheese—two brothers were they—
In a tone that betokened his awe,
"There is something unpleasant behind that old fence,
For I see some strong claws and a paw!"
Said Nipcheese to Nibbles, "I fancy you're right,
For from where I now stand I can spy—
And the sight makes me shudder right down to my toes—
Something shining and green, like an eye!"

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PECK'S BAD BOY

Revised, with the objectionable parts omitted.
...TO BE CONTINUED...

CHAPTER XIII.

HIS PA IS DISCOURAGED.

"Say, you leave here mighty quick," said the grocery man to the bad boy as he came in with his arm in a sling and backed up against the stove to get warm. Everything has gone wrong since you got to coming here, and I think you are a regular Jonah. I find sand in my sugar, kerosene in the butter, the cod-fish is all picked off, and there is something wrong every time you come here. Now, you leave."

"I ain't no Joner," said the boy as he wiped his nose on his coat sleeve and reached into a barrel for a snow apple. "I never swallowed no whale. Say, do you believe that story about Joner being in the whale's belly all night? I don't. The minister was telling about it at Sunday school last Sunday and asked me what I thought Joner was doing while he was in there, and I told him I interpreted the story this way—that the whale was fixed up inside with upper and lower berths, like a sleeping car, and Joner had a lower berth, and the porter made up the berth as soon as Joner came in with his satchel, and Joner pulled off his boots and gave them to the porter to black and put his watch under the pillow and turned in. The boys in Sunday school all laughed, and the minister said I was a bigger fool than Pa was, and that was useless. If you go back on me now, I won't have a friend except my chum and a dog, and I swear by my halidom that I never put no sand in your sugar or kerosene in your butter."

"I admit the picking off of the cod-fish, but you can charge it to Pa, the same as you did the eggs that I pushed my chum over into last summer, though I thought you did wrong in charging Christmas prices for dog days eggs. When my chum's Ma scraped his pants, she said there was not an egg represented on there that was less than two years old. The Sunday school folks have all gone back on me since I put kyan pepper on the stove when they were singing 'Little Drops of Water,' and they all had to go out doors and air themselves, but I didn't mean to let the pepper drop on the stove. I was just holding it over the stove to warm it when my chum hit the funny bone of my elbow. Pa says I am a terror to cats. Every time Pa says anything it gives me a new idea. I tell you Pa has got a great brain, but sometimes he don't have it with him. When he said I was a terror to cats, I thought what fun there is in cats, and me and my chum went to stealing cats right off, and before night we had 11 cats caged. We had one in a canary bird cage, three in Pa's old hatboxes, three in Ma's bandbox, four in valises, two in a trunk and the rest in a closet up stairs."

"That night Pa said he wanted me to stay home because the committee that is going to get up a noyster supper in the church was going to meet at our house, and they might want to send me on errands. I asked him if my chum couldn't stay, too, 'cause he is the healthiest infant to run after errands that ever was, and Pa said he could stay, but we must remember that there mustn't be no monkey business going on. I told him there shouldn't be no monkey business, but I didn't promise nothing about cats. Well, sir, you'd a died. The committee was in the library by the back stairs, and me and my chum got the catboxes all together at the top of the stairs, and we took them all out and put them in a clothesbasket, and just as the minister was speaking and telling what a great good was done by these noyster sociables in bringing the young people together and taking their minds from the wickedness of the world and turning their

thoughts into different channels one of the old tom cats in the basket gave a 'purmeow' that sounded like the wail of a lost soul or a challenge to battle.

"I told my chum that we couldn't hold the bread board over the clothes basket much longer, when two or three cats began to yowl, and the minister stopped talking, and Pa told Ma to open the stair door and tell the hired girl to see what was the matter up there. She thought our cat had got shut up in the storm door, and she opened the door to yell to the girl, and then I pushed the clothesbasket, cats and all, down the back stairs. Well, sir, I suppose no committee for a noyster supper was ever more astonished. I heard Ma fall over a willow rocking chair and say, 'Scat!'

and a girl that sings in the choir say, 'Heavens, I am stabbed!' Then my chum and me ran to the front of the house and come down the front stairs looking as innocent as could be, and we went in the library, and I was just going to tell Pa if there was any errands he wanted run my chum and me was just aching to run them, when a yellow cat without any tail was walking over the minister, and Pa was throwing a hassock at two cats that were clawing each other under the piano.



"Cats and all, down the back stairs."

"Ma was trying to get her frizzes back on her head, and the choir girl was standing on the lounge with her dress pulled up trying to scare cats with her striped stockings, and the minister was holding his hands up, and I guess he was asking a blessing on the cats, and my chum opened the front door, and all the cats went out. Pa and Ma looked at me, and I said it wasn't me, and the minister wanted to know how so much cat hair got on my coat and vest, and I said a cat met me in the hall and kicked me, and Ma cried, and Pa said that boy beats all, and the minister said I would be all right if I had been properly brought up, and then Ma was mad, and the committee broke up. Well, to tell the honest truth, Pa basted me and yanked me around until I had to have my arm in a sling, but what's the use of making such a fuss about a few cats. Ma said she never wanted to have my company again, 'cause I spoiled everything."

Indian Boys' Home Training.

The following account of the Omaha Indian boy's home training is given by Mr. Francis La Flesche, an Omaha Indian:

"No child is permitted to interrupt an older person or to pass between two persons who are speaking, still less to come between them and the fire. They are strictly enjoined never to stare at strangers nor to address any one by his personal name without giving a title.

"From his earliest years the Omaha

child has been trained in the correct use of his native tongue. No mistake was allowed to pass uncorrected.

"No Indian parent ever whips his child. When it commits a fault, the entire family assemble in solemn council, and it is summoned and reproved with such gravity that it never forgets the lesson."

STORY OF A STOVE.

How It Changed From Sarliness to Geniality and Good Behavior.

There was once a stove that stood in the sitting room of a little house. It was a new stove fresh from the store.

The new stove looked around and made up its mind it didn't like the place and wouldn't stay. It wouldn't even speak to the tall desk in the corner or to the old red couch near by. It was just going to be as cross as it could be. Then the lady would send it home to the store, thought the stove.

Pretty soon the lady came in and said, "This is such a cold day that we must have a good hot fire in our new stove." So the cook brought in lots of coal and wood and newspapers and put them into the stove—first the papers to make a blaze, then the pieces of wood laid across one another and lastly the coal. Then she lit the paper and shut the stove door and went away, but the lady sat down to sew and to watch the fire burn.

But the fire wouldn't burn. You see, the stove was so cross and sulky it just wouldn't warm up the room. So after a long while the lady suddenly found the room was just as cold as ever, and she wondered, "Why doesn't that stove burn up?"

And the naughty stove chuckled to itself and thought what a fine trick it was playing.

Then the lady opened one little door in the stove and shut another and pulled out one knob and pushed in another and shook the stove good and said, "Now, you'll burn!" Then she sat down again to sew.

The stove didn't like to be shaken one bit, and it grumbled to itself, "I'll teach her how to shake me!" And it began to burn and burn and burn and get redhot, it was so angry, and made the room so warm that the lady had to jump up in a hurry and open all the windows.

Then she poured on some more coal and shut some more doors in the stove and went out of the room. And when she was gone the stove had time to think. So it looked around the room once more and thought: "It isn't such a bad room after all. Guess I'll stay." And it began to talk to the desk and the couch real sociablelike.

And when the lady came back she found a nice warm fire, and the stove was smiling all over with happiness.—Lys Lovett in Brooklyn Eagle.

A Queer Football Game.



All the Pantry Folk flocked to the ball ground one day. For the Doughnuts and Pickles were scheduled to play. The Cookies, the Crackers, the Jam Jars were there; The Salt Shaker umpired to make the game fair. The Doughnuts were cheered as they came on the scene. Whereat all the Pickles from envy turned green.

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Mention the REALM when answering advs.

THE YOUTH'S REALM,

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, for Both Young and Old.

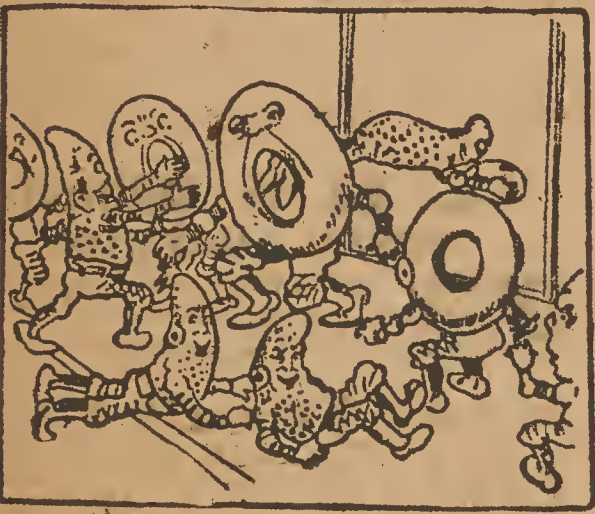
PUBLISHED BY

A. BULLARD & CO.,
446 Tremont Street,
BOSTON, - - MASS.

TERMS: 35c PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
SPECIAL EDITION, Heavy paper
50c PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES

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month.



The Doughnuts were doughy; full well could they
kick.
But the Pickles soon beat them by one simple
trick.
For when they lined up at the field captain's call
Some fleet footed Pickle would capture the ball;
Then, watching his chance for an opening fine,
He'd dive through a Doughnut and cross the goal
line.

Animals in the United States.

The department of agriculture has recently published an estimate of the animal population of the country. It comprises 13,537,524 horses, about 2,000,000 mules, about 28,000,000 cattle, 16,292,360 milk cows and 81,883,065 sheep. As automobile traction is introduced the number of horses and mules will gradually diminish, and the effect is already evident.

GOOD TO CATS.

Why a Little Girl Decided to Marry a Doctor When She Grows Up.

Little Edith Bloomberg of No. 637 De Lancey street, took her kitten to the Pennsylvania hospital to be treated. A surgeon operated on the animal—the first case of the kind ever known at the hospital.

When the child appeared, she had the kitten clasped tightly in her arms. She slipped by the doorkeeper and into the office. Her face was drawn up in entreaty, while her big, somber, brown eyes searched the room anxiously. Then she saw Dr. McKelvey. She knew he was one of the physicians, because she lives just around the corner, and all the children in the neighborhood know the white duck uniform.

Approaching the surgeon timidly, she said:

"Please, Mister Doctor, my kitty's hurted himself. Please, won't you cure him? My poor kittykats!"

The surgeon's face softened.

"What's the matter with him?" he asked.

Then a series of plaintive mews came from the kitten, as his little mistress unclasped her arms, and gently placed him on a table for a diagnosis. The kitten's right fore paw was crushed and bleeding.

"He was runned over by a wagon," explained Edith. "He was playin in front of the house, where a bread wagon came up. I heard him scream jus' like a baby, and I runned out of the house, quick, and picked him up.

And he jus' looked up at me and cried and cried, till the tears runned down his cheeks. I know they brought Joe Bernstein here when he was runned over on the leg, so I brought kittykats. He won't die, will he, Mister Doctor?"

Dr. McKelvey examined the injured paw with much assumed gravity, while the little miss, with expectant eyes, followed every movement. Only one side of the paw had been crushed badly. It was necessary to amputate it.

A cloth sprinkled with ether was spread over the wondering kitten's head, while his little mistress admonished him to "be a good kitty." Then the wounded flesh was neatly cut away and the paw dressed.

"Will 'at ever grow on again?" asked the child.

"Perhaps."

"You're jus' awful good," was her thanks, as she picked the kitten up and held it tenderly in her arms.

"Bring him back tomorrow," called the surgeon, as the child started away.

"Yes, sir."

When she reached home and the story became circulated, children assembled from all parts of the neighborhood to examine the bandaged leg. Little Edith was a heroine, too, in the juvenile eyes.

"You jus' ought 'er see that good doctor," she said to an admiring group. "He jus' put a hankchief over kitty's head, and kitty never cried 't all. And when he cut his paw off he never moved, but I jus' cried like anythin. When I grow up, I'm goin to marry a doctor, coz they're good to cats."—Philadelphia North American.

Take Care of the Minutes.

A famous American author remarkable for his industry and methodical habits used to inclose in all his letters a card whereupon was printed:

"What does it matter if we do lose a few minutes in a whole day?"

"Answer—(Time table: Working days in a year, 313; working hours in a day, 8). Five minutes lost each day is in a year 3 days 2 hours 5 minutes; 10 minutes is 6 days 4 hours 10 minutes; 20 minutes is 13 days and 20 minutes; 30 minutes is 19 days 4 hours 30 minutes; 60 minutes is 39 days 1 hour."

How Noise Is Made.

The snapping of a whip drives a certain amount of air out of its place, leaving a vacuum. The air rushes back with great force (nearly 15 pounds to the square inch), and the violent concussion so produced sends out a sudden wave of sound which is the crack of the whip. The firing of a cannon or rifle does just the same on a larger scale.



Dr. A. Phillips of California, who has invented an electric bathrobe, claims that it is more efficacious than either the Turkish or Russian bath and that the electric current which passes through the body not only imparts a healthy glow to the skin, but cleanses the pores more thoroughly. The bather, he says, is strengthened.

The bathrobe consists of a heavy corded quilt six feet long and wide enough to enwrap the bather. This is filled with 800 feet of German silver wire, which is attached to a coil in a controller. The controller in turn is connected with an ordinary incandescent light.

When a switch is turned, the electric current passes through the blanket, and the latter is heated to a certain temperature. The bather, who is placed

130

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in a lying position, is wrapped also in flannel blankets. Profuse perspiration results from the high temperature.

Towing by Electricity.

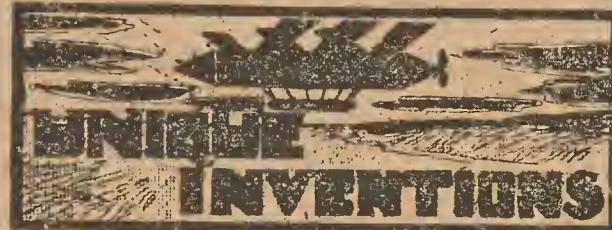
Towing by electricity along the river banks in England is quite a novel application of electric power. No electrical apparatus whatever will be used on the barge itself, which is to be connected by rope with an electrically propelled vehicle on the path working on the overhead trolley system, somewhat like the system recently put in operation on one of the Belgian canals.

Electricity in Siam.

Bangkok, Siam, has now an electric light plant and a tramway six miles long and is laying a second line of equal length. The service is fairly good. The telephone system, however, is said to be decidedly bad. It is owned by the government, and there are some 200 instruments of German make.

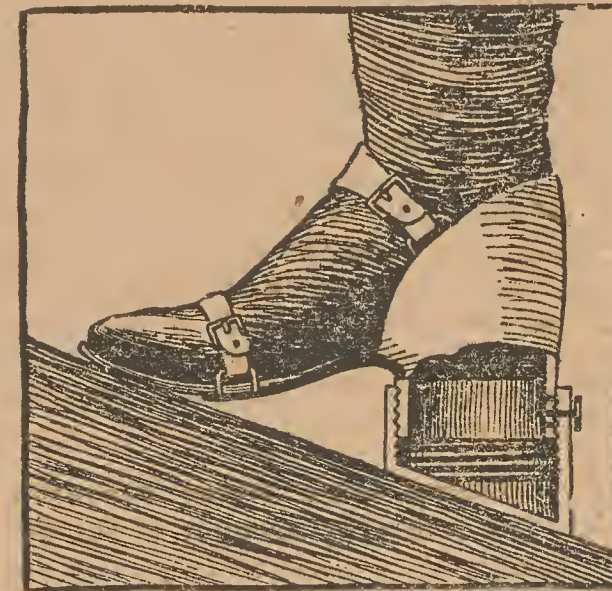
Increased Use of Telephones.

The increased use of telephones in our large cities is worthy of note. San Francisco now has one telephone for every sixteen inhabitants, Boston one for every twenty-four, Cleveland one for every twenty-six, Detroit one for every twenty-eight, Cincinnati and Pittsburg one for every thirty-five, New York one for every forty-eight, Chicago one for every sixty-one and Philadelphia one for every ninety-six.



A form of shoe which is rather peculiar is the invention of John E. Fenno of Holsington, Kan. Mr. Fenno's shoe is designed particularly to facilitate walking when ascending hills.

The invention, as described by The Scientific American, comprises a ver-



SHOE WITH HILL CLIMBING ATTACHMENT. tically-extensible heel portion arranged to elevate the heel so that the sole of the foot will be in a horizontal position in advancing up hill.

The inventor believes that hill climbing by means of his invention will be a far easier matter than formerly, since a more erect and comfortable attitude will be preserved with less fatigue.

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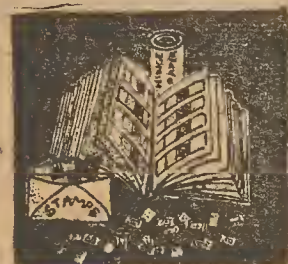
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The YOUTH'S REALM

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Jack feared he would grow up a fool
Unless he was taught
Big A and round naught
And how to tell cotton from wool.
When at the schoolhouse they arrived,
The master, of courage deprived,
Fell down in a faint
In a pan of fresh paint,
While under the desks the scholars dived.



When Jack had explained why he came
And mentioned that Ah Grim was tame,
The master arose,
Wiped the paint from his clothes
And put on the roll Ah Grim's name.

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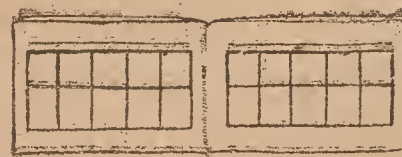


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BEST EVER INVENTED. We are the sole owners of this copyrighted method of LIGHTNING SHORTHAND which you have heard so much about during the past year. This work formerly sold for \$1.00, but for a limited time, in order to introduce the method into every locality we will send our complete instruction book for only 10c if you will answer this ad at once. After an hour's perusal you can write in shorthand any word in any language. The more practice the greater speed. Great fun! Become a stenographer and MAKE MONEY!

REALM, Sta. A, Boston, Mass.

(Continued from Page 6.)

hour, maybe, and all that time she looks as though she were talking to somebody unseen. And every St. Valentine's night after poring over the yellow paper Miss Pine dreams that her hero is yet alive somewhere and that he loves her and woos her as he did forty years ago. Perhaps he is, perhaps he does.

Another civil war valentine story, not so sad:

Packed among articles that were precious to her in her girlhood, but are trash now, of course, a plump, merry eyed matron has a piece of driftwood. She does not take it out and nurse it on St. Valentine's night, for she has



HER ONLY VALENTINE.

now to hold a checkrein on the fellow who sent it to her, and that keeps her busy. She tosses it about and laughs when now and then she has occasion to tumble out the trash in that old box where she keeps it.

Her husband, Hon. Richard Hardy—may he live and hold office long!—was a soldier in the sixties, too, and marched with Sherman down to the sea. He probably could have got paper and pencil that Valentine's day, '65, but in a spirit of whimsical humor he picked up a piece of driftwood, oblong, square cornered and worn smooth by the water. Upon one side of it he carved in print letters with his jackknife, the same knife that whittled out tentpegs and hacked sausages, the address:

MISS LOTTIE MERTON,
Blankville,
Blank County,
State of Illinois,
U. S. A.

Upon the other side he carved this:

IN CAMP, 14th Feb., 1865.
Your ever faithful valentine,
DICK HARDY.

This unique valentine "got through," as they used to say in those days, and brought a laugh to the lips of lively Lottie Merton and her friends. She always knew Dick Hardy would come out of the war safe, and he did. They were married in 1866 and have lived happily ever since—at least there has been so far no talk of a divorce.

Among the personal effects left by an eccentric and very rich bachelor was an old fashioned comic valentine of the hideous type of those which we may hope earnestly will never come again in fashion. Probably they will not, for the taste of folk is more refined and artistic now. When the rich bachelor was a poor young man, shy and very sensitive, shabbily dressed, earning not much, he fell in love, a passionate first love it was, with a popular belle. He was too poor to declare himself, but he fancied the girl liked him. He was sure he was right about that, and he was. With the incentive of gaining her favor he worked with all his might, denied himself all but the mere necessities of life and dreamed of saving

enough money to begin business for himself and then go in and win his girl. He knew he was both shrewd and lucky. It would not take him long, he reasoned.

So it stood when one Feb. 14 he opened a comic valentine. The address



A SOLDIER'S VALENTINE FROM THE FRONT. and the writing inside were in the well known hand of his ladylove. The valentine represented "The Miser," a hideous green and red cut of a ragged, cadaverous looking wretch gloating over bags of gold. Underneath was written:

THE STINGY YOUNG MAN.
Here's Peter Stingy, who hoards every cent;
Each dime he lays out is a drop of blood spent.
His pants they are patched, they grin at the seams,
And he'd die ere he'd ask the girls to ice creams.

The young man never got over the cruel hurt. He thought the lady of his love had sent it, and he went near her no more, but devoted himself to money making, as though it was all that was left him worth having or getting. Years afterward, when the girl had married somebody else, he found that she did not put upon him the insult he had fancied and at the time knew nothing of it. A rival had sent the thing, bribing a mischievous young brother of the lady to imitate her penmanship, which he could do perfectly. The bachelor found out also, when it was too late, that the young lady would have married him if he had persevered in his suit. But by that time his heart was somehow dried up toward the feminine sex, and he never cared for another.

One more valentine, in which lurks a romance and mystery unsolved to this day. The valentine was received not many years ago by a lone and lonely woman who to her knowledge had not a sweetheart on this round earth. It was addressed to her properly enough, but the writer merely sent it and gave no sign, and to this day she has never found out who he was, or mayhap it was "she." At any rate, are not the verses sweet, strong and graceful?

LOVE WILL STILL LEAD.
Should we stray, lost within a lonesome land,
Where flowers refuse to bloom and deathful sand
O'ersweeps the way by which we would return,
Love will still lead, though lost we wait and yearn.

And if by chance of grief and sorrowing
Our disjointed hands no longer clasp and cling,
Some whispered word of love will find its place,
Exalting us to newer peace and grace.

Let us twain keep our troth till death do part
Us, thou and I! The world's in rhyme,
sweetheart;
Thy heart and mine are

VALENTINE.

A Novel Way of Capture.

The pet monkey of a German professor, having made his escape, climbed into a tree and defied all attempts to catch him. Well knowing the imitative habits of the animal, his master hit on a curious plan to regain his pet. He looked at the monkey through an opera glass, pointing the small end at him, for some time, and then he retired to a short distance, leaving the opera glass on the ground. The imitative monkey descended from the tree and, taking the opera glass, gazed after a similar manner at his master, who seemed to the deluded ape to be half a mile distant. The monkey, still looking through the same end of the opera glass, supposed his master was several hundred yards distant when the latter, reaching out, secured the chain and led him back to his cage.

Left Handedness.

Luddeckens claims that this is not a habit, but is always due to physiological causes, often an expression of the influence of heredity. Normally the blood pressure is greater in the left cerebral hemisphere than on the right side. When this pressure is stronger upon the right side, left handedness results. The term left handedness is unsuitable, since phenomena are noted upon one entire side of the body, as Luddeckens noticed in the case of his young son.



A fine specimen of ichthyosaurus has recently been received by the American Museum of Natural History through Professor Fraas. It was found in the jurassic formation at Holzmaden, a small town near Stuttgart. The slab containing it measures 9 feet 3 inches in length by 2 feet 5 inches in width. It is a well preserved example of Ichthyosaurus quadricissus and is unique in the fact that within the body cavity there are the remains of four or five young, showing conclusively that the ichthyosauridae were viviparous.

These young animals, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times, are remarkably large in comparison with the size of the mother, the head of one of them measuring 9½ inches, while that of the mother only measured about 19. The backbone and paddles are well developed and show that they were abundantly able to swim and take care of themselves immediately after birth.

It is supposed that the ancestors of these creatures were land animals and oviparous and that with their development into marine animals there took place the change in their method of breeding, the adaptability to their new medium having been brought about gradually by the retention of the eggs within the abdominal cavity for progressively increasing periods owing to the dangers incident to the deposition of them upon the shore.

Four or five ichthyosaurs have been unearthed in the Holzmaden quarry upon which fragments of the integument could still be distinguished. One of these is in Berlin, one in Stuttgart and another in Budapest.

Very few ichthyosaurs have up to the present time been found in America. One, however, was secured two years ago by the explorers of the American museum in Wyoming. It was called raptanodon by Marsh and represents a late comer, a degenerate type, in which the paddles are much modified and the teeth have in great measure disappeared.



A curious violin called the Stroh was used at a special concert given in London recently, and its effect was such as to delight all who heard it. Its appearance is wholly unlike any single musical instrument, and it looks like the combination of an elaborate cornstalk violin and a small megaphone, the latter being the resonator. The principle is very simple. The body or main support of the instrument is in no way employed for sound purposes. It simply holds the various parts of the violin together and sustains the enormous pressure of the strings when tuned. Attached to this body are a vibrating diaphragm and a trumpet shaped resonator. The strings are played upon as in a normal violin, and the vibrations of the strings are conducted by means of an ordinary violin bridge, which rests upon a rocking lever to the diaphragm and resonator. The lever supporting the bridge oscillates laterally upon the body of the instrument, the end being attached to a diaphragm of aluminium by a small connecting link. The diaphragm is held in position between two india rubber cushions by means of a specially designed holder fixed upon the body of the violin by two brackets. Attached to this holder is the trumpet, or resonator.

The disk, or diaphragm, which represents the belly of an ordinary violin, is perfectly free to vibrate, the result being that when the strings are set in motion by the bow the bridge and rocking lever vibrate accordingly, and thus every vibration is transmitted to the diaphragm. The diaphragm sets in motion the air contained in the res-



onator, the resonator augmenting and distributing the same to the surrounding atmosphere. It is claimed almost any quality of tone can be obtained from one instrument by a simple change of diaphragm. Although the diaphragm is made of the metal aluminium, there is no metallic sound audible even to ears trained by long practice to the tones of the wooden violin. The rich, mellow tones supposed to come only after at least a century's playing of a violin require no forcing, and its admirers say the slightest contact of the bow will bring them forth.

The STAMP-REALM

A REGULAR MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, CONTAINING THE LATEST STAMP NEWS OF THE WORLD



THE all-absorbing news of the philatelic world this month is the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States. Another colony will thus be added to our list of possessions, and a few extra pages to our albums for U. S. colonial stamps.

Over 5,000 packages of Pan-American remainders have been returned to Washington,

from various post offices, to be destroyed.

The finest collection of Hawaiian stamps known to exist is owned by H. J. Crocker of San Francisco. The entire collection of this famous philatelist ranks seventh in point of rarity and contains a single specimen—a 20c. St. Louis—worth \$3,800. Mr. Crocker's collection taken as a whole is valued at \$200,000.

This week we noticed advertised in a stamp paper inverted 1c. Pan-Americans which a jewelry company are selling for \$18.

00 each. This is a decided drop from prices quoted heretofore.

WHITFIELD King and Co. have compiled the following statistics from their catalogue of the stamps of the world. The figures comprise only standard varieties of postage stamps and do not include post cards, letter cards, stamped envelopes or wrappers. The figures may be of interest to collectors and we quote direct:

"The total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the governments of the world up to the present time, is 16,081.

"Of this number, 141 have been issued in Great Britain, and 4,342 in the various British Colonies and Protectorates, leaving 11,739 for the rest of the world. Dividing the totals amongst the continents, Europe issued 3,823, Asia 2,966, Africa 2,775, America, including the West Indies, 5,268, and Oceania 1,249. A comparison of these figures with those published in April, 1900, will show that 1,455 new varieties of stamps were issued throughout the world in the space of eighteen months.

"The Republic of Salvador has issued more varieties of postage stamps than any

other country, the number being 403. Next in order comes the United States with 303, Spain with 263, followed by Nicaragua with 279, the Philippines 228, Uruguay 221, Victoria 220, Cuba 217 and Mexico 214.

"Boyaca, Poland, Tierra del Fuego and Wadhwan have each found a solitary specimen suffice for their postal needs."

Since the rare postage stamp has begun to figure conspicuously in popular fiction we may next expect to hear of a philatelic drama in fifteen acts.

Among the trustees of the British Museum appear the names of two noted philatelists—the prince of Wales and Earl of Crawford. The museum contains one of the finest collections of rare stamps, but lacks many of the modern issues.

Speaking of the Earl of Crawford reminds us of a notice we read recently in an English periodical which publishers of stamp papers will not overlook. It reads:

"PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

"I wish to make my philatelic library as complete as possible, and desire to subscribe to every stamp periodical that is issued throughout the world.

"Editors or publishers will oblige by sending their publications regularly, addressed to—

"The Earl of Crawford, K. T.,

"Care of Stanley Gibbons, Limited,

391 Strand, London,

who have kindly consented to act as my agents in this matter, and who will pay all my subscriptions on my behalf. "CRAWFORD.

"December, 1901."

The greater part of the Spanish issues of Philippine stamps which were seized at Manila during the war remained unsold until recently when M. Victor Robert of Paris bought 26 million for the modest sum of \$40,000 or thereabout.

THE MARKET

A PRICE CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF ALL NATIONS. COMPLETE TO THE DATE OF GOING TO PRESS. WRITTEN FOR THE REALM. TO BE CONTINUED.

First column of prices is for new stamps, 2nd for used. When two or more stamps are listed on one line the price to the right is for each stamp.

AZORES CONTINUED

15r red brown, 20r gray lilac, 25r 10 10
50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1000r
1808; type of '98 iss. Portl. 2 1/2r grn 2 2
5r red, 10r gray lilac, 25r green 4
50r ble, 75r viol, unissued, 15c. 100r, 150r
Newspaper stamps, like those of Portugal, surcharged. 2r black, 2 1/2r bistre 3 3

BADEN

1851-7, 1k blk 8
3k ylw, 3 grn 5
6k " 6 grn, 9k 6
1861; 2nd cut, lined backgrd. 1k, 3k 10
6k, 9k 1 60

1864-8; white background. 1kr black 50 8
1kr green, 3 kr rose 3
1kr blk, 6kr blue, 7kr blue, 9kr brwn 10
LAND POST, figure in centre, 1, 3, 12kr 5

BAHAMAS

1859-83, 1p carmine 1 50
4p rose, 6p violet 50
1p vermilion, 1sh green 20
4p on 6p violet 10 00 5 00

1884-98, 1p, 2 1/2p
5p yellow, 6p violet 10
1sh blue green 50
5sh olive 1 00
1L brown 7 00
1901, falls, 1p red & blk 5

BARBADOS

1852-73; no value indicated on stamps.
1p yellow green 50
1p blue, used, 12c 4p red 3 00

1869-78; 1/2p yellow grn 40 10
1p ultramarine 1 00 6
3p violet 4 00 3 00
4p rose red 4 00 50
6p chrome yellow 1 00 25
1sh purple, 1 sh blk 1 00
5sh rose, large 12 00

1882-92, 1/2p green 4 2
1p rose 10 2
2 1/2p blue, 4p brown 4
3p magenta, 4p slate 18
6p gray, 1sh brown 85
5sh bistre 7 00 6 00
1/2p on 4p brown 10 20

1892-6, 1f. 1/2p green 2
1p carmine, 2 1/2p 2
5p brown, 6p 15
8p. 10p 30
2sh6p slate and orange 90
1897-99; Jubilee; large. 1f, 1/2p, 1p carmine 3

1p slate and orange, 2 1/2p ultramarine 5
3p olive brwn, 6p, 1p 40

2sh6p slate and orange 1 25 1 25

BAVARIA

1862; 1k blk., (similar) 5 00
1kr pink, 1kr yellow 5
3k ble, 3 rose, 6 ble or brwn 2
9kr bistre, 9 green 4
12kr red, 18kr yellow 1 00
12kr green 40
18kr red 4 00 80

1867-74; 1kr green 2
3kr rose 2
6kr blue or bistre 15
7kr ultramarine 15
9kr brown 3
10kr yellow, 18kr red 10
12kr lilac 7 00

1876-1900; 2pf gray 1
3pf green, 3pf brown 1
5pf " 5pf lilac 1
10pf rose, 20pf blue 1
25pf orge, 50 maroon or brwn 2
40pf yellow, 80pf lilac 5
1M lilac, 2M orange 4
3M gray, 4M green 60

Delivery Tax: 1862-95.
1kr black, 3kr blk 10
1874, general issue surchgd. 2pf gray, 10pf gray 2
3pf gray, 5pf gray 5
2pf on 3pf gray

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

1898-1901; above surchd on 1ps of Gt. Britn.
1/2p vermilion, 1/2p green, 1p lilac 3
2p grn and carmine. 4p grn and brwn 10
3p violet, 6p violet

BELGIUM

1849; head to right; POSTES above.
10c brown, 20c blue 10 00 12

1851-63; 10c brn 3
20c blue 2
40c carmine 12
1865-6; 2nd cut. 10c slate 2
20c blue 2
30c, 40c rose 10
1F violet

1870-81; 10c grn 1
20c blue 1
25c ylw, similr. 1
25c olive bist. 5
30c buff, 40c
rose, 50 gray 5
1F violet 10
5F brown 7 00

BELGIUM CONTINUED

1883; 10c red 1
20 gray, 25 ble 8
50c violet 20
1884-5; 2nd cut. 10 red, ble ppr 1
25 ble, pink 1
1F brwn, grn 8

1886-91, 20 olive 2
35 violet brwn 3
50c bistre 2
2F violet 20

1893-1900; with or without label.

10c org brwn, 25 ultramarine 1
10c rose 1
20c reseda, 35 violet brwn 3
50c bistre or gray, 1F red 5
1F orange 30
2F lilac 10
1894; ANVERS (Antwerp Exhib.)

5c green, rose paper, used, 3c. 10 red, ble p 2
25c blue, rose paper 10 6

1896-7 Brussels Exhibition
5c viol 2
10c brwn 2
NEWS-PAPER.

1861; like '51 regular iss. 1c green 30

Lion in centre: 1c gray 20 10
2c blue, used 75c 5c brown 40
1869-91; last cut above; 1c grn, olive or gray 1
2c blue, 2c brown 1
5c buff, 5c green 1
8c lilac 50 25

1893; 1c gray 1 1
2c yellow, 2c brown 2 2
5c green 3 1

1870; Numeral in centre. 10c green 8 8
20c ultramarine 12 8

1895-1900; 5c green 3 3
10c brown, 20c olive 7 3
10c carmine 4
50c yellow brown 20 12
50c gray 16
1F carmine 4 20
1F ochre 30

POSTAL PACKET STAMPS

1879-82; 10c brwn, 20c blue, 25c grn 5
50c carmine, 80c yellow, 1F gray 4
1883-98; 2nd cut; 10c brwn, 50 red 2
15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 1F 4
2F yellow buff (2 varieties) 15

Bicolored; 10c, 15, 20, 25, 50, 60, 80c 4

BERGEDORF

1861; 1/2s, 1, 1 1/2, 4s
3s rose, 3s blue
The reprints sell for 3c each.

BERMUDA

1865-93, 1/2 brn 10
1/2p grn, 1 rose 2
2p blue 25
2p red brown 6
2 1/2 ultramarine 3
3p buff 3 00
3p gray 10
4p org used 8c. 1sh grn, 1sh bistre 50
Surchd. "one penny;" "THREE PENNY" 400
1f on 1sh gray 3 3

BOLIVIA

1867; 5c grn 10
5c viol, 10c 2va
50c 2va, 100 " 50
1869; 2nd cut. 5c grn, 10 red 20
50, 100, 500c 3
1871; 11 stars.

5c green, 10c vermilion 18
50c blue, 100c orange, 500c black

1876; 5c blue 10
10c org, 20 grn 5
50c red 35
1887; 2nd cut. 1c rose, 5 ble 2
2c viol, 10 org 4
20c green 8
50 red, 100 ylw

1893; similar; 9 stars. 1c rose, 2c violet, 5c blue, 10c orange 5
20c dark green 50 25

1894; 1c buff 2
5c blue green 3
2c vermilion, 10c brown 3
20c slate blue 25 4
50c brown violet 50 10
100c brown rose 80 10
The above surcharged "E. F. 1899," 1c to 20c, each 10

1897; 1c green, 2c red, 5c grn, 10c brown 3
20c lake used 10c 50c orange, 1F, 2F

HOW TO COLLECT STAMPS

WRITTEN FOR THE REALM.

TO BE CONTINUED.

IMPERFORATES AND ROULETTES.



WHEN postage stamps were first used, no provision was made for the separation of the stamps from the sheet. This the purchaser had to do with scissors or penknife, as such specimens were imperforate or unperforated, according to philatelic terms used to-day. Fifteen years elapsed before any means of separation were devised, and then rouletted stamps appeared on the market. The roulette consisted of a series of slits made with a sharp-toothed wheel which revolved as the printed sheet passed under it.

One difference between a perforated and rouletted stamp is that in the former a part of the paper is removed from the margins of the stamp, while in the latter no paper has been taken out. Most rouletting is done by means of a straight cutting instrument, but there is also the arch-shaped roulette ("perces en arc" according to the French), the zig-zag ("perces en scie"), the serpentine consisting of wavy lines, and the lozenge-shaped roulettes.



We also find stamps rouletted in colored lines, according to the philatelic term, a word of explanation being necessary here to distinguish these from the other varieties. Around each electrotrope block from which the stamp was to be printed a printer's dotted rule was inserted, and the rouletting and printing done at once, both the block and the rule taking the ink from the printing rollers. See stamps from Luxembourg and Thurn & Taxis.

Perforated stamps have of late years taken the place of both imperforates and rouletted specimens, and few of the latter are used to-day.

WATERMARKS.

WHEN you hold a sheet of writing paper against the light, you usually see some design or pattern, known as the watermark, in the substance of the paper. Where the watermark appears the paper is semi-transparent because not so thick as in other parts of the sheet. To avoid imitation some countries, especially Great Britain, print their stamps upon paper watermarked with heraldic emblems or other designs. Some of the early British colonials are upon paper watermarked with a star; others, from N. S. Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria, for example, on paper marked with figures or words denoting the value of the stamps. But the majority of British colonials have for their watermark a crown and above it the letters CC or CA. The CC, which stands for "crown colonies," was used down to about 1882, when CA, ("crown agents") was substituted as being more correct.

The watermark (abbrev. "Wmk") in some cases affects the catalogue value of the stamp. The 1p Sierra Leone, wmkd. crown and CC, is a rather scarce stamp, worth \$1.00, while the same design wmkd. crown CA catalogues at 4c.



It is not always an easy matter to discover the watermark in a stamp. It requires patience and practice to become an expert. The usual method is to hold the stamp against the light and look at the back at different angles until the wmk. appears. If there is still difficulty the stamp should be wet with water, or preferably a drop or two of benzine, and placed face down on a black surface. The latter method almost invariably reveals every line of the watermark.

THE STAMP DEALER.

THE Stamp Dealer is the chief promoter of philately at the present day. His presence in the world of postage stamps is as great a necessity to the collector as that of the butcher or baker to the average housekeeper. It once was otherwise, when a few men controlled the stamp market and charged exorbitant prices for their goods. The increasing number of collectors has induced a great many who have the means and a knowledge of the pursuit to engage in this line of business, there being no less than one thousand stamp dealers to-day in the U. S. and Canada alone.

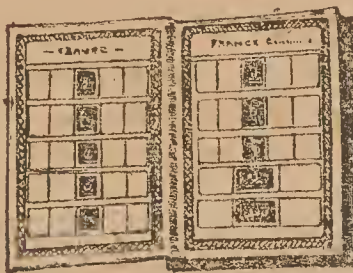
The rivalry among the various stamp concerns has had a tendency to put prices where they be-



WHITEFIELD KING'S STORE, ENGLAND.

long, resulting in larger sales, and no doubt benefitting dealers as well as collectors in the long run. As the dealer imports his stamps in large quantities, the collector can usually purchase stamps of him for less money than by writing direct to the country issuing the stamps.

THE CLIMAX STAMP ALBUM



Latest edition, is a beautiful book of 100 pages, fully illustrated with fine engravings of the various postage stamps of the world, including the new issues. It is printed on fine, heavy, white paper, and bound in durable, half-cloth covers. It will hold a large collection, and is the latest and best album for the money.

POST FREE, 25 CENTS.

On Extra-Fine Paper, Worth 50c, Only 35 Cents.

THE WORLD STAMP ALBUM

Is the best low-priced-edition album on the market to-day. It is thoroughly up to date, with illustrations of various foreign stamps, and spaces for about 2,300 specimens, and strongly bound in heavy paper covers. Just the book for the beginner. That the book has already passed through several editions, and thousands of copies have been sold, is endorsement enough.

LAST EDIT'N. 18 CTS.



CIVIL WAR Revenues

PACKET P contains 20 Civil War Revenues, mostly 25c to \$1.00 values, including 25c Protest, worth 25c, 25c Life Ins. (cat. 20c), 25c Entry of Goods, 50c Passage Ticket (20c), 50c Surety Bond, \$1. Power of Atty., etc. Catalogue value, about \$1.20. PRICE, ONLY 45 Cts.

Packet Q contains 30 rare Civil War Revenues, the 20 in packet P and 10 others. Worth over \$2.00. Our price, only 80c.

A. BULLARD & COMPANY
446 TREMONT ST. BOSTON, MASS.

Try our 50-VARIETY PKTS.

For 17 cts. Two for 32 cts.

We guarantee it to catalogue over \$1.00. The following are bargains:

* Venezuela, 1900, 5c, 10c, 50c and 1b. (cat. 68)30
* Costa Rica, 1886, 1c to 50c06
* Salvador, 1867, 1/2 and 1r. cat. 2008
* Australia, 20 varieties08
* Bolivia, 1894, 5 varieties05
* Roumania 7 varieties04
* Rhodesia, 1s, blue and green08
* Gold Coast, 1884, 1s05

* Means unused. Above all postpaid.

SECURITY STAMP CO.,

P. O. Box 106, Galveston, Tex.

\$4.00 Free! Free!

Fine picked cut copies of \$1 to \$2 slate and \$1 red, 1898, Doc. Revenues free to any one sending for new price list and agreeing to send an order of at least 10c from same. I deal only in U. S. postage, revenue, and department stamps, and almost everything in cat. under \$10.00 each is listed in my 1902 price list at prices which on the average are lower than those of any other dealer. In many cases price is less than one-half cat., and every stamp listed is well worth the price to any collector. It is to our mutual advantage for you to send for it. Don't think I am giving stamps away, but remember that I am selling just as low as it is possible for me to do and give you good stamps at correct prices. To get acquainted I offer.

BARGAINS EVERY ONE.

U. S. 1898 rev., \$3, \$5, cut, only .08
" 1900 " \$3, \$5, slate, cut, only .08
" 1900 " \$10.00, " " .20
" 1861 " 1.30 for. ex. (rare) .75 .30
" " rev., 25 cert. (im.) " .20 .05
" " " \$20.00, conv. " 1.15 .50
" " " 20c, for. ex. " 1.00 .35
" " " 5c, P. cards. " .75 .25
" " " 6c, for. ex. " .18 .07
" post, 1870, 7c grided, " 3.00 1.25
" " " 12c " " 50.00 25.00
" " 1872, 90c, red " 1.25 .55
" " 1890, 90c, orange, " .50 .20
" " 1895, \$1, black, " 45 .25
" " 1895, 50c, green, " 1.75 1.50
" " 3c New York, very fine, 12.00 5.00

Everything in good average condition. Orders under 50c are postage extra. If your collection is lacking in any U. S. cat. under \$10.00 each, give me a trial.

W. C. Phillips, Glastonbury, Ct.

THE STANDARD

POSTAGE • STAMP • CATALOGUE

FOR 1902 was published Dec. 21st., and contains prices of nearly all stamps issued.

The price, 58c by mail, or 50c over the counter, is to be maintained by all who handle it.

International Postage Stamp Album for 1901 was recently reprinted and spaces for the Pan-American stamps and U. S. revenues added. From \$1.50 upwards, post free. Best imported peelable hinge, 20c per 1000.

Have you tried our approval sheets at 50 per cent. discount?

Send for circular concerning the American Collectors' Company, which you should join on account of the special advantages it offers collectors.

FREE PRICE LIST, 84 pages, just issued.

Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd.,
18 E. 23d Street, New York, N. Y.
1204 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WANTED. Encased postage stamps (stps in sound metal cases used as money in Civil War.) Give description and price.

H. Bowen, 83 Moffat Building, Detroit, Mich.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND 1864,
1p red, fine10c
Labuan 18c5c
" 24c10c

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A. C. Bateman Marseilles Ills.

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When answering advertisements please mention the Youth's Realm

THE COIN REALM

Compiled for THE REALM.

A FOREIGN MONEY TABLE

(Giving the approximate value in U. S. gold of the coins of foreign nations.)

To be continued.

Bajocco, Romagna, Roman States, 100 bajoci, make 1 scudo	.010
Bani, Roumania, 100 bani make a leu	.002
Bolivar, Venezuela, 100 centavos make 1 bolivar	.300
Candareen, China, Shanghai, 100 candareens make 1 tael, 16 cash make 1 candareen	.010
Cash, Shanghai, Formosa; see table under Candareen	
Cent, United States, Confederate States, British North America, British Guiana, British Honduras, Danish West Indies, Hawaii, Fiji, Liberia; 100 cents make 1 dollar	.010
Cent, Borneo, Hong Kong, Labuan, Shanghai, Straits Settlements, 100 cents makes 1 dollar	.006
Kopeck, Russia, Finland, 100k make 1 rouble	.005
Koree, Soruth, 1k equals 20 annas	.120
Kran, Persia, 1k equals 20 shahi	.180
Kreuzer, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, South German States, 60 kr make 1 florin (gulden)	.006
Kruzer, Austria, until 1858, 60 kr make 1 florin (gulden)	.008
Kreuzer, Austria, after 1858 and Hungary, 100 kr make 1 gulden (florin)	.004
Krona, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, 1k equals 100 ore	.270
Leu, Roumania; see bani	
Lepton, Greece, 100 lepta make 1 drachma	.002
Leva, Bulgaria, 1l equals 100 stotinki	.200
Lira, Tuscany, 20 soldi make 1 lira	.170
Lira, Italy, Italian states and San Marino, 1l equals 100 centesimi	.200
Lotte, Siam, 128l make 1 tical	.003
Mace, Shanghai, 10 m make 1 tael	.100
Maravedi, Spain, 33m make 1 real	.002
Mark, German Empire, 1 m equals 100 pfennig	.240
Mark, Finland, 1 m equals 100 pfennia	.200
Milesima de peso, Cuba, Philippines, Pto. Rico, 1000 milesima de p make 1 peso, value, one-tenth of a mill.	
Milesima de escudo, Spain, Cuba, 1000 m de escudo make 1 escudo. Value, half a mill.	
Millieme, Egypt, 1000 m make 100 piastres	.005
Milreis, Brazil, 1 m. r. equals 1000 reis	.400
Mons, Japan, Corea, 100 m make 1 tenpo. Value, one-tenth of a mill.	
Neu Groschen, Saxony, 30 n. g. make 1 thaler	.025
Novic, Bosnia, Montenegro, 100 n make 1 florin	.004
Obole, Ionian Islands, 100 o make 1 dollar	.010
Ore, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, 100 o make 1 krona	.003
Ore, Sweden, 100 o make 1 rixdaler	.003

Paisa, Faridkot, Rajpeepla, 4p make 1 anna	.007
Para, Egypt, Roumania, Servia, Turkey, 40 p make 1 piastre	.001
Para, Moldavia, 40 pa make 1 piastre	.002
Para, Servia, 100 pa make 1 dinar	.002
Parales, Roumania, Moldavia, 40 p make 1 piastra	.002
Penni, Finland, 100 pennia make 1 mark	.002
Penny, Great Britain and British Colonies, 12 pence make a shilling	.020
Penny, Canada, 12 pence make a shilling	.017
Penny, Prince Edward Island, 12 pence make a shilling	.013
Peseta, Spain, 1p make 100 centimos	.200
Peseta, Peru, 5p make 1 peso	.011
Peso, Buenos Ayres, 1p equals 8 reales	.040
Peso, Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, 1p equals 100 centavos	.600
Peso, South America, 1p equals 100 centavos	.600
Pfennig, German Empire, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, 100 pfennigs make 1 mark	.002
Pfennig, Hanover, 12 pfennigs make 1 groschen	.002
Pfennig, Prussia, 12 pfennigs make 1 silber-groschen	.002
Pfennig, Saxony, 10 pf make 1 neu-groschen	.002
Piastra, Roumania, Moldavia, 1 pia makes 40 parales	.067
Piastre, Egypt, Roumania, Servia, Turkey, 1 pia equals 40 paras	.050
Piastre, Moldavia, 1 pia equals 40 paras	.068
Pie, India, 12 pies make 1 anna	.002
Pice, India, 4 pice make 1 anna	.005
Poon, Corea, 100 cheun make 20 poon	.005
Pound, Gt. Britain and British Colonies, 1 pound equals 20 shillings	4.870
Puttan, Cochin, 6p make 5 annas	.020
Pynungs, Siam, 32 py make 1 tical	.014
Quattrino, Tuscany, 60 q make 1 lira	.003
Rappen, Switzerland, 100r make 1 franc	.002
Real, Buenos Ayres, 8r make 1 peso	.005
Real, Corrientes until 1860, 8r make 1 peso	.050
Real, Mexico and Central America, 8r make 1 peso	.135
Real, Monte Video, Uruguay, 8r make 1 peso	.130
Real, Spain, 20r make 1 duro	.050
Real Plata, Cuba, Philippine Isls., 8 reales plata make 1 peso	.130
Reis, Brazil, 1000-reis make 1 milreis, which see	
Reis, Portugal, and Portuguese Colonies, 1000 reis make 1 milreis	.001
Reis, Portuguese India, 12 reis make 1 tanga	.002
Rigsbank-skilling, Denmark, 96 r. b. s. make 1 rixdaler	.006
Rin, Japan, 10r make 1 sen, which see	
Rixbank-skilling, Norway, 1 rixdaler make	
Rixdaler, Sweden, 1 rixdaler equals 48 skilling	.500
96 rigsbank-skilling	.550
Rouble, Russia, Finland, 1r equals 100 kopecs	.500

12,000 VARIETIES.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of a well known New York firm in which there are 12,000 varieties, I am sending them out on approval sheets as follows:

60 PER CENT. Commission given on Fine Old Foreign.

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There are many rare stamps among this lot. Lists of packets sent on application.

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14 var. unused.



Cat. \$1.86, only. 50
Only one set to a customer. If you want a bargain now is your chance.

YOUTHS REALM Absolutely Free to our regular agents. Send for sheets and terms to-day. 50 per cent. com. and free premium.

50c. Canada blue. 15

20c. " red. 08

20c. " numeral. 10

10c. " " (cat. 8c.) 03

3 va. Greece new issue unused. 05

Big illustrated catalogue free.

If you want bargains send for our sheets.

Samuel D. Hughes

Box 22, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Bargains in Old Coins, Gems, Stones etc.,

U. S. 1/2c prior to 1810 18c

3 fine U. S. large coppers and a half cent 30c

6 var. Chinese coins and a Hong Kong mill, 7 pcs. 18c

Queen Elizabeth shilling (before 1600) 85c

Roman silver penny, before 400 A. D., named 50c

Two large Turkish coins, different 15c

Old oval Chinese coin, over 2 inches long 11c

3 alligator teeth and a resurrection plant 16c

Nice Massachusetts 1/2 cent, rare \$1.00

Fine N. Y. state colonial cent, 1794, (T. A. & L.) 75c

10 Foreign coins, each from diff. country 25c

Two var. English 1/2p tokens, before 1800 fair 15c

Fine George Washington cent, 1795 (part bright) \$1.55

Woods colonial farthing, 1723, fine 55c

Large Greek silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great. \$2.10

Silver didrachm of Philip of Macedon, with his name on \$1.50

Silver coin of Aegina, oldest coin issuing country, 650 B. C. 75c

Collection 12 fine cut and polished gem stones, suitable for mounting, garnet, pearl, amethyst, Mex. opal, agate, onyx etc. \$1.00

Price list of COINS, PAPER MONEY, GEM STONES, etc., FREE.

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A beautiful unsevered pair of genuine Confederate stamps used during the late war, to all sending for my Packet No. 29, containing 100 var. of choice stamps. Price, 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

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A. BULLARD & COMPANY

446 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS



THE MILKMAID IS CALLING THE COW. FIND THE COW IN THE PICTURE.

THE PUZZLER

No. 147.—Metagram.

Change the first letter of a word meaning a close companion, and the following words will appear:

1. Destiny.
2. Not in time.
3. A fruit.
4. Degree of value; price.
5. To feel a strong dislike.
6. An entrance.
7. The top of the head.

No. 148.—Illustrated Conundrum.



To what city in Massachusetts are these boys going with their boats?

No. 149.—Riddlemeree.

In thick, not in thin;
In flesh, not in skin;
In vain, not in proud;
In mild, not in loud;
In lamp, not in oil;
In land, not in soil;
In tin, not in gold;
In freeze, not in cold;
In death, not in born;
In wheat, not in corn.
Whole is a funny animal.

No. 150.—Transpositions.

Transpose a contraction of a word meaning again and make a deer; again and make the native form of metal.

Transpose to possess and make at the present time; again and make earned.

Transpose "five hundred" joined to an old fashioned personal pronoun and make the governor of Algiers; again and make to color.

Transpose to consume and make a beverage; again and make devoured.

Transpose an engine of war used for butting or battering and make an inlet of water from the sea; again and make to injure.

Transpose a common verb to a period of time; again and have a part of the head.

No. 151.—Anagrams.

What articles of apparel are found in these sentences:

1. Cora votes.
2. Sanoo plant.
3. Rose rust.
4. It was a cot.
5. We mark nets.
6. Sole piano.
7. A gnarl.

No. 152.—Numerical Enigma.

"I 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 you wish for something 3, 1, 2, 4, 5 than that," said I. "3, 4, 5, 2 would be pretty, especially the delicate maidenhair variety."

No. 153.—Word Square.

1. The name of a month.
2. A range of mountains.
3. Small horses.
4. Otherwise.

No. 154.—Enigma.

I'm in every-one's way,
But no one I stop;
My four horns every day
In every way play,
And my head is nailed on top.

No. 155.—Changed Words.

Changing one letter at a time—

1. Change cart to wain.
2. Change gold to dust.
3. Change lute to harp.
4. Change pen to ink.
5. Change Ben to Tom.
6. Change wool to silk.
7. Change part to meet.
8. Change earl to duke.

No. 156.—Rivers in France.

1. NRAT—In the south of France.
2. EHRON—Flows into the gulf of Lyons.
3. NEISE—Flows into the English channel.
4. REIOL—Flows into the bay of Biscay.
5. SINEA—In the north of France.
6. DOGNEROD—In the south of France.

No. 157.—A Set of Saws.

1. What kind of a saw is a mixture?
2. What saw is used for a dish?
3. What saw may be found among the western states?
4. What saw is a hollow over which timber is sawed?
5. What saw is a plant?
6. What saw is a fish?
7. What saw is an insect?

8. What saw is an article of food?
9. What saw is impertinent boldness?

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 137.—Curtailments: Van-e. Chin-k. Lee-k. Tin-t. Bee-t. Win-d. Kit-e.

No. 138.—Charade: Adder's tongue.

No. 139.—Riddlemeree: Oom Paul.

No. 140.—Beheaded Words: Drape, rape, ape.

No. 141.—Connected Diamonds:

I.	II.	III.
E	N	D
B	A	E
O	S	V
R	E	H
A	D	S
E	O	U
N	R	G

No. 142.—Geographical Puzzles: Hartford. Bridgeport.

No. 143.—What Day? Memorial day.

No. 144.—Riddle: Mentz, men, ten, net, met.

No. 145.—Three Word Squares:

I.	II.	III.
SHAM	FOLD	BEAN
HOME	OLIO	ELSE
AMEN	LINE	ASKS
MEN'S	DOES	NEST

No. 146.—Anagrams: Passion. Compeer. Hostile. Sensation. Option. Statue.

The Kress Airship.

The airship upon which Herr Kress has been working for the past twenty-five years was recently tested at Tullerbach, lower Austria. The idea which the inventor has been trying to evolve is that of a machine to be run upon water until it developed a certain speed, which, when attained, would raise it into the air. This speed was fixed at thirty-five feet a second. In the trial the speed was reached, and the airship rose in the air, but when only a few feet from the surface of the water it was struck by a terrific squall, which turned it over, and it went to the bottom of the lake. Herr Kress had a life belt and so escaped drowning.

Lead Enamel on Iron.

A new and successful process for applying a coating of lead enamel to iron surfaces by mechanical means, invented by M. A. Dormoy, was recently described in La Nature. The articles to be coated, after being heated to redness, are placed in a double hermetically sealed chamber with glazed sides. Each half of the chamber can be work-

ed alternately, and the surplus enamel powder, dusted over the metal by means of a sieve, is removed from the chamber by the draft from a high chimney.

Briquettes From Garbage.

One problem which municipal authorities of all countries have been seeking to solve is how to best dispose of the city's garbage. A process has been discovered in France by which garbage is converted into briquettes. It consists of mincing the refuse from abattoirs, fish markets, etc., straw, paper and the like, and adding tar and naphthalene. The whole mass is then mixed in a kneading apparatus, dried and pressed into briquettes.

The "electrochord," an attachment to the piano, invented by Lieutenant G. W. Breed formerly of the United States navy, which enables the performer to sustain the tones of the instrument as in a flute or violin, was recently exhibited.

Electric power from the Niagara river is to play a part in agriculture in that region. A power company has contracted with several farmers to run transmission lines to their farms, and it is the intention of the farmers to place electric fans over their peach trees and run them at night. It is claimed a circulation of air will prevent frost and that orchard owners in Delaware have made similar experiments, with success.

Messrs. Hozier and Maskelyne of England have ingeniously adapted the Marconi system to the purposes of automatic signaling to warn ships when approaching dangerous places. A station is set up at the point desired and arranged by clockwork so as to send forth at stated intervals aerial pulsations which can be read by any vessel within many miles provided with a recording apparatus. The system is entirely automatic.

A High Balloon Ascension.

MM. Siering and Berson of the Meteorological institute of Berlin have lately ascended in a balloon of 8,000 cubic meters capacity to the great height of 33,800 feet. Success was possible only because the aeronauts began to breathe pure oxygen at an elevation of about 24,000 feet.



THIS MAN IS ABOUT TO BUY A PAPER. CAN YOU FIND THE NEWSBOY?

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GIFTS for Boys, Girls, Men and Women who will sell our specialty the **LITTLE GIANT INK POWDER** to their friends at 5c per package. By simply mixing with water it makes more than an ordinary ink bottle full of the best jet black writing and copying ink in the world. Everybody uses ink. Your store keeper will buy 6 pcks. of you for his own use. It sells on sight. Write and we will mail you 10 packages. When sold send us the money and we will forward any premium or premiums for selling 50c worth, or we will send, on receipt of the above amount, a 2d lot of powders, if you want to earn a more valuable premium, giving you credit for your first remittance. **Return** all ink unsold after 14 days. Read premium list. **FAY CHEMICAL CO., Box BZ, Sta. A, Boston, Mass.**

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If you prefer cash to a premium you may keep 2c on every 5c package you sell, remitting us 3c.

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STAMP COLLECTORS has columns filled with the latest stamp news from all parts of the world. This paper is the most interesting and instructive premium we could possibly offer you.

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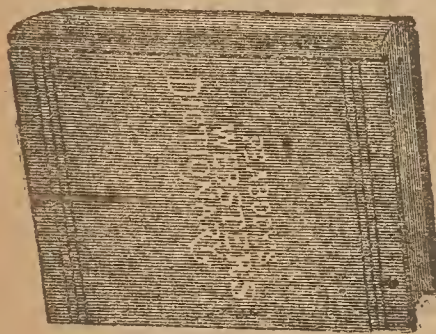
and post paid for selling our specialty to the value of 30c. Select any one: Uncle Tom's Cabin, Hawthorne's Wonder Book for Girls and Boys, The Cabin Boy, Around the World in Eighty Days, Dicken's Cricket on the Hearth, Master of Ballantrae, Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables, Irving's Sketch Book, Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales, Young People's History of France, of Germany, Twenty thousand Leagues under the Seas, Christie's old Organ, The Crew of the Dolphin, Alone in London, A Peep Behind the Scenes, The Robbers' Cave.

FOR SELLING 50c WORTH we give the following cloth bound books: Boys' Outdoor Sports, Robinson Crusoe, Parlor Book of Magic, Amateur Amusements, Stanley in Africa.

FOR SELLING 20c WORTH, 25 Lessons in Electricity, How to learn Shorthand in One Hour.

FOR SELLING 10c WORTH, Prices Paid for all U. S. Coins actually worth over face; How to Make the new Box Kite; The War Tax of '98 being a guide to the finding of rare revenue stamps; How to learn Telegraphy.

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HANDY DICTIONARY, defining over 30,000 words, also foreign words and quotations, illustrated, cloth bound, sent post paid for selling our specialty to the value of only 40c.

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A still better Watch ladies' size, nickel plated, worth \$3.00, is sent free by registered mail for selling our specialty to the value of only \$4.20. A bargain!



A MARVELOUS OFFER



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For selling 10c WORTH, any article below: Catalogue of prices paid for U. S. stamps and where to sell them. Catalogue of prices paid for foreign stamps. Perforation gauge to detect counterfeits etc. Large sheet hinge paper. No. 0230, 5 India including envelopes. No. 0251, 3 Japan, new issue. No. 0255, 3 C. Gd. Hope. No. 0165, 5 Italy. No. 0430, 6 Sardinia. No. 0465, 8 Japan.

For selling 20c WORTH, any article below: No. 0260, 12 Australia stamps. No. 0441, 5 Columbian Republic. No. 0445, 10 U. S. documentary. No. 0640, 10 Roman States. 25 printed envelopes for stamp packets.

For selling 30c WORTH, anything below: Pckt OaA of 105 mixed stamps, including Roman States, Constantinople, Porto Rico, etc. This packet contains duplicates. No. 0235, 8 Mexican revenues. No. 0435, 10 Roumania. No. 0501, 4 Hussey's Locals worth 40c. No. 0560, 8 Samoa. 25 blank approval sheets, to hold 25 stps. Box 1,000 hinges, something new, already bent for use.

For selling 40c WORTH, any article below: Packet OD of 75 different stamps for beginners, from Roumania, Egypt, Dutch Indies, Greece, Japan, etc. Packet OA of 25 diff. rare stamps, as Samoa, Mexico, etc. No. 0103, 5 Greece (Olympic Games). Album, paper covers, to hold over 2,000 stamps, illustrated.

For selling 50c WORTH, No. 0506, 14 rare Cuba.

For selling 60c WORTH, any article below: Packet OH of 30 different U. S. stamps, including Department and Columbus issues. No. 0148, 20 Mex. revenues. 1000 Mixed foreign stamps. Album for U. S. stamps with spaces for each variety, latest, bound in boards, half cloth, and printed on heavy cream paper. Album for the stamps of the world, containing over 100 illustrated pages, bound in half cloth covers.

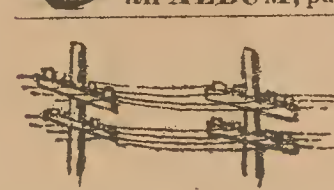
For selling 80c WORTH, Packet OE of 125 varieties stamps for beginners as Shanghai, Bulgaria, Cuba, etc.

For selling \$1.00 WORTH, Scott's latest catalogue of the stamps of the world. Over 600 illus. pages.

For selling \$2.60 WORTH, International Stamp Album, latest edition. Express paid.

For selling \$2.50 worth, our Dollar Dealer's Stock of stamps, albums, cats, sheets, packets, etc., which can be sold for several times the cost. It starts you in a paying business.

1000 Mixed Foreign STAMPS for selling only 50 CENTS WORTH OF OUR SPECIALTY. **FOR SELLING 40 CTS WORTH**, an ALBUM, paper covers, for 2000 st'ps.



TELEPHONE,

with transmitters, receivers, several hundred feet of line and all the necessary fixtures for putting up, and one set of instructions, sent free and post paid for selling our specialty to the value of \$1.00. No toy, but a useful apparatus.

For selling \$1.00 worth, our Dollar Dealer's Stock of stamps, albums, cats, sheets, packets, etc., which can be sold for several times the cost. It starts you in a paying business.



A STRAWBERRY HULLER & STITCH PICKER will be sent you post free for selling our specialty to the value of only 25 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Violin and bow No. 5 sent free, express extra, for selling our specialty to value \$2.20. Violin and bow No. 5 1/2, red, shaded, maple back, lined, free, express extra, for selling our specialty to the value of \$4.00.

Ocarina No. 6; easy to play; rich and melodious. Sent post paid for selling our specialty to the value of only 60 cents. Not a toy. Zither No. 7, Size 22x11 in., 15 strings. Box, music, and key with each instrument. Zither free for selling our specialty to the value of \$1.60. Express paid by receiver.

Accordion No. 8, 6 keys with bass box, fine instrument, free for selling our specialty to the value of \$1.80. Express paid by receiver.

Blow Accordion No. 9, 8 keys, 2 basses, nickel case, fine, given free for selling our specialty to the value of \$1.80. Express extra.

Mandolin No. 10, warranted, a \$4.00 instrument, free for selling our specialty to the value of \$5.50. Express paid by receiver.

Guitar No. 11, well-made instrument, worth \$4.50, free for selling our specialty to the value of \$6.80. Express paid by receiver.

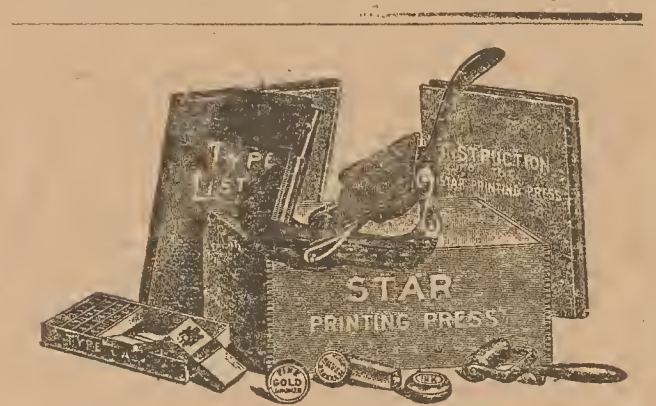
Banjo No. 12, stained maple rim, brass hoop, very good instrument, free for selling our specialty to the value of \$3.30. Expr's extra.

NOTE: Goods to be expressed are sent from either N. Y. or factory in Ind., according to destination.

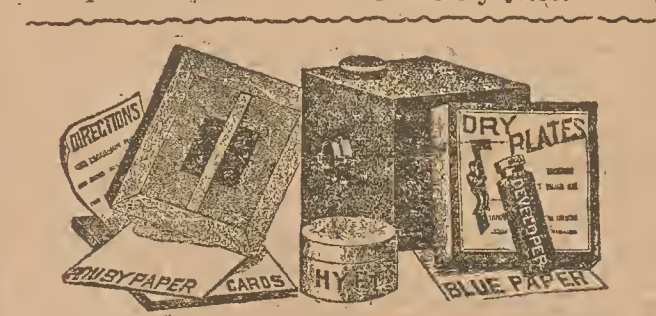
Maplewood Fife No. 1, key of C, free, post paid, for selling our specialty to the value of only 40 cents. Start a fife and drum corps.

Tin Fife No. 2, 10 in. long, free, post paid, for selling our specialty to the value of 20c.

Harmonica No. 4, 8 holes, nickel covers, bronze trimmings. Free, post paid, for selling our specialty to the value of only 20c.



OUR PRINTING PRESS AND OUTFIT for printing cards and small jobs. Prints a 2x3 inch form and does good work. Roller, ink, bronzes, type, and case, tweezers, cards and instructions go with press. All above free, express paid by receiver, for selling our specialty to the value of only \$1.80.



A DOLLAR CAMERA for taking 2x2 picture with complete developing and printing outfit, and instructions, sent post free for selling our specialty to the value of \$1.00.



OUR NEW TELESCOPE, made in 5 sections, stretching 3 1/2 ft. when open, has a long range of from 5 to 10 miles, bringing distant objects into full view. Beats the imported instruments. Sent post paid for selling our specialty to the value of only \$1.50.



AIR RIFLE made of nicked steel with walnut stock. Has improved sights and will shoot BB shot by compressed air with force enough to kill small game at a considerable distance. Rifle sent free, express paid by receiver, for selling our specialty to the value of \$1.50. Can't beat this.

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TYPEWRITERS GIVEN AWAY.

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Practical No. 1, for postal cards and neat note paper, sent post paid for selling our specialty to the value of only \$1.60.

Improved Simplex. Does work resembling any \$100.00 machine. Large and small letters. Machine sent post paid for selling our specialty to the value of only \$6.00.

All above typewriters built on the same principle by one manufacturer.



DYNAMO for experimental work and medical use. Built upon the latest scientific and mechanical principles to be durable and practical. Directions and list of experiments with each dynamo. Above

sent post free for selling our specialty to the value of only \$2.00. A great bargain!

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